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PEOPLE ACT IN NEW YORK GANG DRIVE

Mass Meeting Called to Take Steps to Rid City of Criminals

ALL AGENCIES BUSY ON SWIFT CAMPAIGN

Hoover Ready to Put Every Federal Resource Into Field to Clean Up City

By WYONA DASHWOOD
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—An anti-gang laboratory has been set up in New York City in which law and police experts of the Federal Government and the municipality are viewing microscopically with determination to extirpate a gangdom that has extorted annually some $200,000,000 from industry here and which cost the city taxpayers $53,753,865 for the administration of the criminal laws last year.

In this concentration against organized and small group crime these experts have field staffs that are combing the five boroughs from the Westchester County line to the far reaches of Queens. They are made up of more than 300 federal agents and 19,000 New York City policemen.

Word of President Hoover's concern over the situation came here from his camp on the Rapidan following his receipt of news of the battle through 12 miles of city streets on Aug. 21 between the police and pay-roll bandits, when 18 persons were shot, six fatally, and hundreds of citizens placed in jeopardy. Persons close to the President said he was ready to act energetically to focus the Federal machinery of justice on New York in his drive against the "big shots" of gangdom here, in Chicago, San Francisco and other large cities where the local government has been unable or unwilling to move effectively against them.

Mass Meeting to Act

Agents of the Government who came here from Chicago several weeks ago following the prosecution of the "Al" Capone gang to investigate New York gangster bank accounts are speeding up their work, it was learned, with a view to instituting early prosecutions. Their number will be increased as the survey is broadened from the income tax phase to violations of other federal statutes, including the prohibition laws, the effectiveness of the latter as an instrument for gang prosecution having been shown in

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Lindberghs Land At Nemuro After Battle With Fog

NEMURO, Japan, Aug. 24 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh finally reached Nemuro today after having spent five days and made four forced landings in negotiating the 897 miles from Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, via the foggy Kurile Island route.

Leaving Lake Annoro, Kunashiri Island, 50 miles north of here, where they were forced to descend yesterday, at 7:23 a. m. (5.23 p. m. Sunday E. S. T.) the Lindberghs landed here at 7:51 a. m. (5:51 p. m. E. S. T.), while the shout of "banzai" went up from a great crowd which had assembled to welcome them.

The fliers were hurried ashore in a launch, escorted by city officials. They raised their hands in acknowledgment of the ovation. Mrs. Lindbergh bowed and smiled. Hundreds of school children waved Japanese and American flags and chorused a welcome.

Hurried to their hotel for a moment's rest, the Lindberghs were soon forced to come to their balcony and acknowledge the tribute of throngs that gathered in the adjacent streets.

Colonel Lindbergh said the worst experiences of the much-interrupted flight from Petropavlovsk were the perplexing fog they encountered while trying to land here Sunday, forcing them back to Annoro Bay, and the transfer of the plane from Ketoi Island, in the central Kuriles, to Muroton Bay, Shimushiru Island, at the end of a tow line attached to a Japanese Government steamer. The transfer, effected in choppy seas, required several hours.

The monoplane showed the effects of the buffeting it received while it lay off Ketoi Island and during the tow to Muroton Bay. A metal bar connecting the pontoons was badly bent and was reinforced temporarily with a two-inch piece of wood, wired onto the connection.

When the couple will take off for the Kasumiguara naval base, near Tokyo, the official finish of their flight, was not immediately learned. However, they probably will leave early Tuesday.

The 613-mile flight from here to Kasumiguara is expected to require not more than seven hours.

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Brave Garb of Shoshones And Arapahoes in Movies Of No Use on Reservation

In Paint and Feathers and Buckskins, These Old-Time Warriors Regain Their Dignity—At Home in Jeans They Sink Back Again, a Beaten Race

AMERICAN INDIAN SERIES—NO. 7

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing a series of 15 articles on the American Indian, his past, his present, and his future. As a feature of this comprehensive study, Mr. Henry Edison Williams of the Monitor staff, in a 20,000-mile automobile tour of the United States, visited the Indian country to get his facts first-hand. Other writers will contribute to various phases of the subject.

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THERMOPOLIS, Wyo. — In the "Covered Wagon" you may have seen them. Or it might have been in "The Big Trail," or "The Iron Horse," or "War Paint." Big, strapping bucks, riding their ponies superbly; fat squaws with their burdens toiling behind primitive travoises; comely maidens plaiting raven hair; symmetrical young braves tautening bow strings—and over all the glamour of a romantic past.

Excellent actors are these Indians from the Wind River Agency of western Wyoming, as many as 300 at a time having been employed in the different screen productions mentioned. Romantic figures are these Shoshones and Arapahoes as they stalk across the screen in their traditional trappings. Some directors assert that they present the best types to be found on any reservation.

But what of these Red Men of the Plains when the Klieg lights are turned off, the cosmetics wiped away, and they return to their reservation in the valley of the Big and Little Wind Rivers? Does the glamour remain? Does romance persist?

If the springs of the automobile are strong, if the tires are resilient, if the hand on the wheel is firm and the eye of the driver alert, one may find out.

Stories, However, Differ

From Riverton or Lander—the one on the eastern edge of the reservation, the other on the southern—there is little choice in routes. The same rolling hills, the same wide vistas, the same distant view of a vast drop curtain which is the Rocky Mountains—and the same execrable highways.

There is this difference, however. In Riverton one is told that the Indians are in fine shape, wisely handled, and that the land leased to white stockmen is apportioned

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CUBAN TROOPS SENT TO QUELL NEW OUTBREAK

Activity by Insurgents in Oriente Province Ends Brief Calm

HAVANA, Aug. 24 (AP)—Fresh outbreaks in the Cuban Province of Oriente last night caused the Government today to hurry additional troops there in the belief that rebels concentrated at a number of strategic points, might make a surprise maneuver.

One of the insurgent groups was surprised and a considerable number of arms, a quantity of ammunition and other war material were seized.

The Government had issued a statement declaring its confidence in an immediate and successful termination of the uprising a few hours before the skirmishing was resumed. President Machado, back from Santa Clara since Saturday, was to confer with army heads in Oriente by telephone today.

The President had previously announced that the revolt had ended and proclaimed a tendency toward leniency in treatment of prisoners, including Gen. Mario G. Menocal, former president, and Col. Carlos Mendieta.

It was reported in revolutionary circles that Señor Miguel Mariano Gomez, former Mayor of Havana, and considered one of the foremost foes of President Machado, had been deprived of his command of the oppositionist forces in Havana because of his continued failure to participate in the revolt.

President Machado yesterday resumed action on the inauguration of constitutional reforms, a program interrupted by the Cuban uprising.

Machado Régime Cannot Last Long, Junta Leader Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Despite the seizure of arms and ammunition by federal forces at Gibara, Cuba, several additional expeditionary forces, well armed, are now on their way to Cuba and will eventually be heard from, according to Dr. Fernando Ortiz, vice-president of the revolutionary organization, who at present is stopping at the Hotel Biltmore, where the junta maintains headquarters.

The reverses at Gibara, Dr. Ortiz declared, cannot prevent the continuance of the rebellion because it is too deeply rooted in resentment against fundamental abuses. He asserted that for almost a year most of Cuba has been under martial law, and that today almost the entire country is in a state either of open or covert rebellion, breaking out into armed revolt whenever conditions appear propitious.

"A country cannot be governed that way indefinitely," he said. "When people refuse to pay taxes and there is insufficient income for the Government, it is difficult for it to keep going. The present Government has been largely maintained by loan after loan from abroad, but its credit is about exhausted now, and there is no possibility of it floating another loan. It is quite obvious that the people of Cuba will bring about its downfall merely by refusal to pay taxes, even if all armed efforts were to cease.

"Cubans have consistently protested against the intervention which intentionally or unintentionally has been exercised by the present American Ambassador Harry F. Guggenheim, in favor of the Machado Administration, giving the impression of an open support of the policies of the régime, and Cuban people see therein a very contradictory phase of the often proclaimed policy of the United States Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson."

ALIEN RATIO HELD DECLINING IN NEW ENGLAND

Nation Urged to Guard True Concepts of Americanization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 24—Present economic pressure being brought to bear upon aliens in New England to become naturalized in order to secure or keep employment, should not be allowed to warp the true concept of Americanization, according to Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.) Representative from Massachusetts.

Mrs. Rogers, who has had wide experience in dealing with aliens in New England and other parts of the country, made this observation in commenting on the rapid increase in naturalizations in New England during the past six months.

"One profession or industry after another is making citizenship a requirement for employment," Mrs. Rogers said. "This puts a wrong emphasis upon the motive for naturalization. At the same time, aliens are having difficulty in meeting the increased fee and more stringent requirements established by law two years ago.

"Now that immigration has been radically reduced, and undesirable aliens are being firmly handled, it appears that we might adopt a more tolerant attitude toward the great bulk of aliens already within our borders. Fees should be reduced and naturalization procedure simplified."

Mrs. Rogers cited the effect of increasing the naturalization fee from $5 to $20 two years ago, and of the "landing proof" requirement. "Landing proof" means that applicants for citizenship must establish their first entry into the country. In some cases entry had been made so long ago it was difficult to find witnesses or other proof of entry.

In New England, however, this check on naturalizations has been offset to some extent by the recent emphasis upon citizenship as a requirement for employment. The State gives preference to citizens on some types of public works. The new law granting pensions for aged residents of the State also applies only to citizens.

As a result, the United States Naturalization Service at Boston reports a rapid return to normal of applications, following the sharp decline of a year ago. The State Division of Immigration and Americanization has had nearly as many requests for assistance from aliens seeking citizenship during the first seven months of this year as it had during the 12 months before that.

Accompanying this current increase in naturalizations, there is a marked change in the ratio of foreign-born to native population in New England, regarded by Mrs. Rogers as a turning point in the social history of the section. The census returns show that the ratio of foreign born dropped from 25.3 per cent of the population in 1920, to 22.4 in 1930. This is the lowest ratio since 1880, when the figure was 19.7.

Mr. Harold Fields, executive director of the National League for American Citizenship, traces this decline in foreign born to the lessening of industrial activity in New England during the last decade. Alien labor, he says, is no longer attracted to the section in large numbers.

In addition, there is the general restriction of immigration since the World War.

"What New England's social crosssection will be a century from now no one can tell, but I believe we can contribute toward making it finer by enlisting the enthusiasm and sincerity of our foreign residents in programs of genuine Americanization."

GOAL OF RELIEF IS ESTIMATED AT $500,000,000

Reckoned on Figures of Needs for Ten Large Cities for Winter

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Comprehensive plans for the mobilization and distribution of relief arising from unemployment this winter were mapped out over the week-end at the Rapidan Camp by President Hoover and his newly selected directors of this great undertaking, Mr. Walter S. Gifford, chairman, and President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and Fred C. Croxton, his assistant.

On the basis of estimates of conditions in 10 large cities that they will need at least $100,000,000 for relief, it is figured here that the total requirements for the United States for the coming winter will approximate $500,000,000. According to an official announcement at the White House today, Mr. Gifford's work will be to organize national and local relief resources so that they will be sufficient and with adequate agencies to get relief where it is most needed.

White House intimations are that a comprehensive national campaign will be undertaken to raise funds and to bestir communities and agencies to grapple with the problem.

The Administration manifests clearly that it realises the full import of the unemployment situation before it, pot only as regards relief, but also in its political and legislative phases. Failure to meet the emergency adequately this winter would be certain, it is admitted, to have deep political reverberations, and would also give impetus to the demand in some quarters for some form of federal relief legislation, such as unemployment insurance, or grants to communities.

Most Workers Volunteers

Mr. Gifford formally took up his headquarters and work here in Washington today, upon his return with the President from the Rapidan Camp. For the time being his offices will be in the Department of Commerce. Should the space prove insufficient other accommodations will be found later, it was stated. Expenses of his organization will be met as were those of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment that he set up a year ago, by appropriations from Congress and by drafts upon the various executive departments.

The majority of workers, except clerical and office help, will be voluntary, according to the White House. Workers on the staff of Mr. Croxton, in the unemployment committee, will be taken over by the new organization, it was stated.

The White House announced receipt today of messages from three state executives, Gov. Louis M. Emmerson, of Illinois, Gov John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, and Gov. William T. Gardiner, of Maine, promising coöperation with the new organization.

An indication of the task Mr. Gifford's organization faces in meeting relief requirement this winter was revealed here today by a check of estimates reported from 10 of the largest cities as to what they deem necessary for their needy. Then 10 cities say they will need not less than $90,000,000 for this winter's relief demands. On the basis of these estimates it is roughly calculated that not less than $500,000,000 will be required for the entire country.

The 10 major cities whose estimates for relief have already been informally promulgated are:

New York, $20,000,000; Chicago, $8,800,000; Philadelphia, $10,000,000; Detroit, $20,500,000; Los Angeles, $7,600,000; Cleveland, $2,500,000; St. Louis, $3,000,000; Baltimore, $3,000,000; Boston, $7,050,000; Pittsburgh, $7,500,000.

These figures are minimum estimates. They do not in most instances include funds to be raised by private welfare agencies. In several instances they do not include

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New York Honors Fliers' Polando And Boardman

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Mr. Russell Boardman and Mr. John Polando, the New England fliers who claim the world's nonstop flight record for their hop from New York to Istanbul, Turk., three weeks ago, were the honored guests of the city on their arrival here today on board the Excalibur of the American Export Line.

Their monoplane, the Cape Cod, which made the home-bound trip as freight, aboard the Excalibur, was taken off the steamship soon after it docked to be prepared for a flight to Boston early tomorrow.

The trip up Broadway to City Hall was made under escort of mounted police and a motorcycle unit. At City Hall Mr. Joseph V. McKee, Acting Mayor, congratulated the fliers on their achievement. A motorcycle escort then accompanied them to the Advertising Club, where they were luncheon guests.

After official welcome ceremonies in Boston tomorrow, where the fliers will be entertained at City Hall and at various public functions, they are scheduled to fly to New Bedford on Wednesday, to Lynn on Thursday, and to Washington on Friday and to Cleveland on Saturday for the opening of the National Air Races. While in New England the fliers will visit Hyannis, Cape Cod, which is Mr. Boardman's home, and Lynn, Mass., the home of Mr. Polando.

BRITAIN'S LABOR CABINET RESIGNS; MacDONALD ACCEPTS KING'S CALL TO FORM COALITION GOVERNMENT

Leading Actors in Facing Britain's Political Crisis

BRITAIN MOVES TO RESTORE FINANCIAL CONFIDENCE

Upper, Left to Right—ARTHUR HENDERSON, Foreign Secretary; DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, Liberal Leader and Former Prime Minister; MONTAGU NORMAN, Governor of the Bank of England. Center, Left to Right—STANLEY BALDWIN, Conservative Leader and Former Prime Minister; KING GEORGE; RAMSAY MacDONALD, Prime Minister in Resigning Cabinet. Lower, Left to Right—PHILIP SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer; NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, Conservative Leader and Former Chancellor of the Exchequer; SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, Liberal Leader.

First Duty of Temporary Régime Would Be to Balance Budget

URGENCY LIKENED TO THAT IN 1914

Labor Forces Reach Impasse on Reductions in Social Services

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald today placed the resignation of the Labor Cabinet in the hands of the King and immediately began negotiations for formation of a national government to meet the country's financial crisis.

On the way to Buckingham Palace for a second meeting with the King today, at which he submitted names for a new Cabinet, Mr. MacDonald said in an interview, "Things are going well."

A coalition of all parties, it is reported, has been obtained for the Cabinet which Mr. MacDonald is reconstituting. This Cabinet is designed to serve for at least the present emergency, and will be pledged to carry into effect drastic economies necessary to balance the budget and rescue national credit. The urgency of the coalition is likened to that which existed during the early months of the World War.

Moves Come Swiftly

The official record of these momentous developments is contained in the following communiqué issued from Buckingham Palace at 5 o'clock today:

"The Prime Minister this afternoon tendered to the King the resignation of his Ministry. This was accepted by His Majesty, who entrusted Mr. MacDonald with the task of forming a national government on a comprehensive basis for the purpose of meeting the present financial emergency. Mr. MacDonald accepted the commission and is now in consultation with Mr. Baldwin and Sir Herbert Samuel who are coöperating with him in the constitution of such an administration."

Events today have followed each other in quick succession. In the morning Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Sir Herbert had a two-hour conference with the King and an official announcement was issued stating authoritatively that formation of a national government was under consideration.

The Cabinet afterward had a long meeting at 10 Downing Street and it was announced semiofficially that a national government was being formed in which Mr. Baldwin and Sir Herbert would serve under Mr. MacDonald as a temporary arrangement to introduce immediately urgent cuts in social services and other financial reforms.

It is understood the new Cabinet will include only a very limited number of members. Those from the Labor Party are to be drawn from those Ministers who think with Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The remainder necessary for carrying on the Administration are to be furnished by Conservatives and Liberals. After the Cabinet had dispersed, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin and Sir Herbert met undersecretaries from all the departments at 10 Downing Street and acquainted them with the new working arrangements.

Factions Hold Conferences

Meanwhile meetings were held behind closed doors at Liberal headquarters and the central office of the Trade Union Congress to discuss the situation.

Mr. James H. Thomas, Dominion's Secretary of State, said in an interview he would be a member of the new government. Mr. Thomas later in the day met the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen of which he is general secretary, to explain the reasons for his decision to take office in a national government.

Formation of such a national government is no new thing in British political history. A similar arrangement was made in 1915 when Conservatives and Labor leaders joined the Liberal administration under Mr. Herbert Asquith, later Lord Asquith, for carrying on the war. That coalition was reformed with Mr. David Lloyd George as Prime Minister in 1916 and lasted until 1922.

Stock Exchange Steadied

The proposed new measures have had a steadying effect upon the London stock exchange where it is interpreted to mean the seriousness of the national financial situation is at last fully realised with the result that steps long declared necessary in financial circles are to be taken.

These measures include such considerable cuts in current expenditure, especially in unemployment relief grants, as will obviate any further borrowing for current revenue purposes, also all-round reductions in the salaries of government officers, beginning with members of the Cabinet.

Parliament, it is understood, will be called together at the shortest possible notice to pass a new budget imposing additional taxation upon luxuries to further reinforce revenue.

The general meeting of the Trade Union Congress takes place at Bristol Sept. 7, when the attitude of organized labor to the new Government will be settled. Meanwhile representatives of the trade unions in

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Dole Blamed In Part For British Crisis

Economic Planning, English Economist Says, Has No Place in Democracy

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 24—England's financial crisis is the direct result of an attempt to apply governmental economic planning in a democracy, an English economist declared before the Institute of Politics today.

The Cabinet crisis indicates not a failure of democracy, but proof that an attempt to apply economic planning, even to a moderate extent, is incompatible with democratic institutions, Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics declared.

He said such methods as the dole for the stabilization of economic conditions require for their success a strongly centralized authority, which is incompatible with democratic institutions and ideals. They can succeed only in an autocratic state, such as Italy under Fascism or Russia under Communism, he declared.

Results Are Bunched

Professor Gregory spoke at the final conference of the institute devoted to economic planning as related to modern governments. Conferences and round tables have been seeking to estimate the value of economic planning and the suitability of such systems to various forms of governments through the entire session.

Today the results of these previous discussions were brought to together and the institute listened

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TOWN REMOVES CAR WRECKAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORTHINGTON, Mass., Aug. 24—Dr. F. A. Robinson of this town has applied an original idea for removing the abandoned automobile wrecks that disfigure the landscape. Dr. Robinson found that summer residents understood the need of abolishing the junked cars and contribute money to the project.

A fund was started and two junkyards were cleared and other scattered wrecks removed. Six hours' time and several trucks were employed in removing these eyesores to a distant ravine and the approaches to Worthington are more inviting in consequence.

MISSIONARIES HELD IN CHINA

PEIPING, China, Aug. 24 (AP)—Dispatches to native newspapers from Tsinanfu today said 30 American missionaries were being held prisoner by bandits at Tamingfu, 250 miles south of Peiping.

Britain to Consider Film Effect on Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

THE effect of various types of motion pictures upon children is to be discussed at a national conference in Birmingham within the next few months, according to present plans.

Several inquiries of the sort already have been started in English towns, modeled after a study made in Birmingham and explained in the report of the Birmingham Cinema Inquiry Committee.

AID OF NATIONS URGED TO SOLVE WORLD PROBLEM

Industrial Relations Congress in Amsterdam Discusses Economic Situation

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Aug. 24—A world industrial relations congress on "Social Economic Planning," the first convention of its kind, brought representatives of 29 countries here today under the auspices of the International Industrial Relations Association. The congress is made up of four members from each nation, including individuals from the threefold groupings of labor, management and the social sciences.

The keynote of the first day's proceedings, which were attended by distinguished speakers from all parts of the world was that international forces are playing so significant a part in the world's difficulties that only international measures can remedy the defects of modern industrial and economic policies. This international attitude was the basic purpose of the congress.

Dr. H. A. Person of New York contended that "logic compels us to consider the necessity of an ultimate stabilization of world industry by the application on a world scale of the principles of scientific management." His picture of "creative reorganization" envisaged a great international conference working out a regularization of world industry; an industrial conference in which each nation would work out the stabilization of national industry; national and international conferences of great industries; and in every industrial community coöperative efforts of individual enterprises to apply the stabilizing force of scientific management.

"America will probably be the last country to give an effective response to this concept of international stabilization," declared Dr. Person, who said, however, that in recent months there have been startling evidences of the industrial

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British Plight Laid to Effect Of World Crisis

Drain on London Banks Followed Run Started on Reich's Funds

By NORMAN CRUMP
British Economist and Statistician
By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—The actual origin of Great Britain's financial crisis is not domestic, but international.

It is a further manifestation of the world crisis this summer which first affected Germany and started a run on foreign short-terms funds lent to the Reich.

Germany's inability to meet this run shook confidence in all financial centers and made most banks think it wise to strengthen their own home resources.

As all banks have been keeping substantial balances in London this decision to strengthen their resources made it necessary for them to draw on London. This movement began in July and London lost £30,000,000 in gold. To meet this pressure from abroad the bank rate was raised from 2½ to 4½ per cent.

Credits of £50,000,000 were raised

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American Workers Going to Russia

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—The emigration of more than 6000 skilled American workmen to Russia before the end of this year has been arranged by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, according to announcement today by the Soviet trading corporation here. These workers will go under one- and two-year contracts, but, it was explained at the Amtorg offices, many of these men are taking their families along with the intention of settling permanently in the Soviet Union. In most cases the emigrants are paying their own passages and taking their tools with them.

Describing the movement as "organized immigration," Amtorg officials said that every worker leaves the United States with the guarantee of a job and place to live. In many cases the skill of these workers opens to them such positions as foreman or supervisor; and in all cases the American immigrant is given the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Russian workers, including social insurance, recreation and the education of his children, it is said.

These emigrants include machinists, coal miners, railroad workers, bricklayers, carpenters and from other trades. Many of those who are now emigrating are by origin Rumanians, Poles, Bulgarians, Germans, Hungarians, Finns, and Swedes.

PEOPLE ACT IN NEW YORK GANG DRIVE

(Continued from Page 1)

the stamping out of the Jack Diamond gang this month.

The federal agents have the assistance of Mr. George Z. Medalie, federal attorney for the Southern District of New York, who has placed the number of gang leaders here who could be prosecuted for income tax evasion at 1500.

An indication of the extent to which New York City is aroused over its gang situation is had in the call by leaders of political, patriotic, religious and civic organizations for a mass meeting of citizens tonight "to afford a means of expression to the rising tide of indignation of New York at the prevalence of unpunished crime."

The meeting will be under the chairmanship of Mr. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in the Wilson Administration, who characterized the situation as "intolerable" and a challenge to "the disposition and capacity of men of this generation to defend their institutions against open, criminal and violent assault."

Up To City Administration

"If the present city administration is unequal to the task which these crucial times devolve upon it," he said, "it must be replaced. If the administration of the police department is under any hold-back or restraint which disables it from the performance of its full duty, it must be reorganized."

This meeting was the first tangible result of an appeal by Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, police commissioner, for a civic mobilization to aid the authorities. Up to now, the public has assumed a laissez faire attitude, but the realization is growing that the police need public support and cooperation to accomplish the overthrow of an underworld lawlessness that has forced its way into the economic life of the city until its extirpation depends not upon the capture of a few stray criminals, but upon an uprooting process in which society itself must take part. It reached this determination perforce following a series of gang crimes that ranged all the way from extortion to the firing up a tenement street, crowded with playing children, during internecine warfare among rival gangs.

Gang Battle Begins Action

Nation-wide attention was directed to the New York situation on July 28, when gangsters opened machine-gun fire on a rival in congested East 107th Street. Five children were wounded, one fatally. The authors of this shooting are still at large, although rewards amounting to $25,000 have been offered for their arrest and conviction. Severest police measures, including an anti-gang patrol to cruise the city in armored motor cars, have not sufficed to bring about an abatement in sequent gang and payroll bandit outrages.

Mr. Mulrooney's report in The Panel, organ of the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County, shows that four innocent bystanders have been killed and 39 wounded by stray bullets fired by criminals on the New York streets during the 19 months ending July 31.

In the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn last night another gangster outbreak occurred when five gunmen lined three men against a lumber yard fence and showered them with bullets. One was killed and the other two critically wounded. The gunmen escaped.

Federal Results Count

The city has the advantage at this time of a legislative inquiry body whose investigation into the affairs of the municipal government already has revealed some of the important ramifications of gang domination in its scrutiny of charges of a link between gang leaders and local politicians. Indeed, the only tangible results that have accrued thus far from efforts to bring New York gangsters to justice have come through federal channels and as a by-product of the investigations by the Governor's commissioner, Judge Samuel Seabury, into the conduct of the office of New York County's Tammany prosecutor, Mr. Thomas C. T. Crain, and by the Appellate Division, with Judge Seabury as referee, into the lower courts of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Revelations thus far have disclosed wholesale extortion, amounting to millions of dollars, to which industry here has been subjected by the gangsters; that a part of the city judiciary was unfit for the bench, and that a system of "fixing" and "framing" existed in the lower courts. This served to contribute to the public belief that political causes may lie back of the paucity of arrests and convictions for gang outrages.

It is held that if the gangsters and racketeers did not have support from public officials who could be "reached" and were unable to find defense lawyers who, for a fee, would resort to every legal technicality to keep them out of jail, the problem would have the benefit of an honesty of approach. It is here that civic organizations are expecting much of the investigation by the joint legislative committee.

Seabury Expects Results

Judge Seabury, chief counsel for this committee, is confident that evidence adduced in the inquiry will reveal where remedial steps may be taken to bring about fundamental changes in the set-up of the city's government and judiciary.

When this has been shown, it will rest squarely with the citizens to press for such measures. The committee has a mass of pertinent records in hand, and they are being studied preliminary to open hearings that are expected to indicate where the trouble lies, and, having uncovered it, show how it may be destroyed.

The data include the records of the corporation counsel's office, which, it is believed, will aid materially in determining the extent to which various resorts of New York's underworld have enjoyed police and political protection. In this connection the examination of lawyers who have appeared as counsel for gambling places seeking protective injunctions will follow. Many places of this type are used as gang rendezvous, and the leads uncovered by the committee should constitute a complete check on the haunts of underworld characters.

Opinion here holds that the prevalence of gangs is due in large part to the protection available to them in the courts and by members of the bar. It has been demanded that lawyers refuse retainers from the gangsters who shot down the children in East 107th Street when they are caught and that they be forced to depend upon counsel assigned by the court.

Up to Criminal Lawyers

Judge Richard J. Hopkins, of the Federal District Court of Kansas, who presided at the trial here of Jack Diamond, racketeer and beer-runner, voiced the belief that one of the great difficulties in law enforcement was "the fact that so many so-called criminal lawyers forget the oath they took to uphold the Constitution and the laws of their country—to do no falsehood in court nor consent to such falsehood." He declared that "crooked lawyers" were chiefly responsible for the growth of racketeering.

The Bar Association is taking up this angle of the situation and moving to enforce its ethical practice rules and to ban political influence from the courts. Disbarment proceedings against 14 lawyers who practiced in the Women's Court and were charged by Judge Seabury with conspiracy to defeat justice are now being pressed before the appellate division, the association assisting in the prosecution.

Coincidentally with these efforts to purge the courts and the bar and to put down gangsters, Commissioner Mulrooney is appealing for a federal law against the sale and shipment of firearms in interstate commerce.

He has discussed the framing of such a law with Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.), of New York, for introduction in the next Congress. The drastic Sullivan Law of this State makes possession of weapons a crime, but it is possible for a New York criminal to step across the New Jersey or Pennsylvania lines and purchase firearms for his activities in this city.

One Target That's Always Hit

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday with possible showers tonight; not much change in temperature; moderate north to east winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with probable rain near the coast.

New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday with probable local showers in northern portion tonight, with not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair in west and central portions and rain in extreme east portion tonight; Tuesday generally fair with not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight; Tuesday generally fair with not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast north of Sandy Hook: Fresh east winds over northern portion and fresh to strong northerly winds over southern portion; weather mostly overcast tonight and Tuesday with rain over north portion Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Aug.24	Max. Aug.23		8 a.m. Aug.24	Max. Aug.23
Atlantic City	60	68	Nantucket	60	70
Biswarck	50	78	New Orleans	74	88
Boston	64	74	Norfolk, Va.	64	68
Buffalo	66	82	New York	64	70
Calgary	52	..	North Platte	56	74
Charleston	70	78	Philadelphia	62	66
Chicago	68	88	Phoenix,Ariz.	82	104
Cincinnati	64	78	Pittsburgh	60	78
Denver	58	78	Portland, Me.	58	70
Eastport, Me.	58	68	Raleigh	62	64
Hatteras	66	78	St. Louis	70	86
Helena,Mont.	54	90	St. Paul	58	88
Huron, S. D.	50	90	San Francisco	62	88
Jacksonville	72	88	Salt Lake City	68	98
Kansas City	70	88	Santa Fe,N.M.	50	78
Key West	86	90	Seattle	58	78
Los Angeles	74	94	Tampa	76	90
Memphis	68	84	Washington	64	66
Miami, Fla.	84	90	Wichita,Kan.	70	90
Montreal	70	82	Williston,N.D.	56	66

High Tides at Boston

Monday 9:38 p. m., Tuesday 10:18 a. m.
Height of tides 9.4 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:03 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Hotel Statler: Annual convention, United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Hotel Statler, through Thursday.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"The Private Secretary," German film.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting, address, "The International Situation," by Miss Harriet Whittier, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Spanish Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Appalachian Mountain Club: South Station, 5:36 p. m., for Eliot.

Hotel Statler: Second day, United National Association of Post Office Clerks convention.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays except Monday from 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiarosouro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. special loan exhibit of gifts from the Princess Kalyni Songkla of Siam to the Park School, Brookline, including toys, brassware, basketry and musical instruments. New collection of Javanese objects, including painted wooden dolls, nobles and dancing girl, and tea set made of cloves. Throughout the summer.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Photographs, etchings and lithographs by members. Through Sept. 5.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—General summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings and lithographs on musical subjects by Brant Reynard. Through Aug. 31.

Scherves Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY

On the beach and boardwalk. Bathing from Hotel. Reduced rates. American or European Plan. 1000 rooms. Garage. Telephone 4-0141. Second Church of Christ, Scientist, in our block.

Leeds and Lippincott Company

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

Waldorf

226 Huntington Avenue, Across the Park
1070 Boylston Street, BOSTON

TONIGHT'S BLUE PLATE SPECIAL
GERMAN BOILED DINNER
Frankfurts
Bacon Sauerkraut
Buttered Beets
Boiled Potato
Rolls and Butter
35c

It is pleasing to know that at all Waldorf Restaurants you will find a dining service that includes a breadth of choice, from a delicious light luncheon to a substantial dinner at very low cost. We invite you to dine with us, and feel confident that your first visit will add your name to the continually growing list of our constant friends.

OVER 1,000,000 MEALS A WEEK

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corn flakes by name. Imitations never equal the flavor and crispness of genuine Kellogg's. Convenient! Economical! Delicious any meal! Always oven-fresh! To specify Kellogg's is to buy

wisely

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

*Look for the red-and-green package. Made by Kellogg in Battle Creek.

It will be appreciated if you will ask for

Wilhoite's
PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES

NOW—One extra sandwich in each package

At leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes in most cities and towns

DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto

PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
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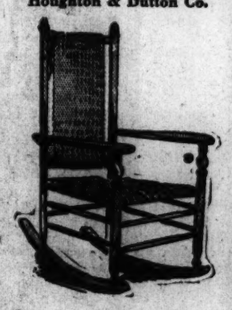


Porch Rockers
Regularly $3.98 and $4.98 $2.98

Solid maple frames with double-woven seats and backs. Finished attractively in green and in natural wood.

Hickory Furniture
½ Price
Original prices $3.69 to $11.49
Now $1.85 to $5.25

"The Aristocrat of Outdoor Furniture." One of the hardest woods known, with double-woven seats of finest outside rattan.

Steamer Chairs
½ Price
Original prices $1.89 to $13.50
Now $1 to $5

Gaily colored painted canvas. Hardwood frames that are adjustable to several positions.

Houghton's—Fifth Floor

Final Week
of Our
Markdown Sale
Reductions up to
50%
TAKE ADVANTAGE NOW OF THESE LOW PRICES
Charles of the Ritz
3 STORES
226 Massachusetts Avenue
28 Huntington Avenue
and New North Station
BOSTON

Carelessness Held Accident Cause

"Carelessness, inattention while driving or crossing the street" and other evidences of "utter disregard for human life" were cited as reasons for 20 automobile fatalities in Massachusetts during the week of Aug. 12 to 21, according to a statement today from Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles.

Mr. Ryan declared his only consolation was the number of fatalities was four less than for the corresponding week in 1930. The registrar laid emphasis on the fact that child fatalities had increased every week this year. Driving too fast on wet pavements, running to board a bus without looking, and failing to show caution at a railroad crossing were some of the causes for last week's accidents, Mr. Ryan pointed out.

Last week, 98 persons were convicted for driving under the influence of liquor, 16 more than in the preceding week. Nine were committed to jail from district courts. Thirteen persons were convicted for the second time within six years for operating automobiles under the influence of liquor. Four received jail sentences and appealed. Eight were remanded to jail and one paid a fine. A total of 1831 licenses and registrations were suspended or revoked last week, 879 more than in the same period last year. Of this number 1292 were on account of insurance cancellations.

Hultman Ultimatum Brings Prompt Results

Boston police reported a comparatively uneventful week-end following the ultimatum by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Police Commissioner, that gangsters in Boston would be driven from their hiding places and arrested unless they left the city immediately. A proposal to equip police cars throughout the city with radio receiving sets by which emergency messages might be received from headquarters was rejected by Mr. Hultman.

In its place, the commissioner approved the signal lights system invented by Mr. Timothy J. Hayes of the signal department. The lights are able to summon patrolmen to boxes so quickly that it would be difficult for criminals to escape from the city in an automobile before a net of alert police officers had been woven through every avenue of escape.

The direct let-up in station bookings yesterday is believed to be a direct result of Mr. Hultman's ultimatum against gangdom. Beginning with Giovanni Panica, known in pugilistic circles as Johnny Wilson, police served verbal notice on a number of well-known suspects that unless they went to work right away or else left the city they would be arrested.

Look for the Peacock trade mark—it symbolizes
STRUTWEAR HOSIERY
Styles for Men, Women and Children
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Owen Young Voted Guest of Legion

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—Legionnaires, marching through the streets of this historic town brought to a close the thirteenth annual convention, Saturday afternoon. Mr. Stephen C. Garrity of Lowell, was elected Commander of the Massachusetts Chapter, American Legion, while Mr. J. P. Rose of Boston, Mr. Frank Foye of Quincy, Mr. Patrick H. Dupuis of New Bedford, and Mr. J. J. Lahey of Plymouth were elected vice-commanders. Mr. Dennis A. Haverty of Worcester will serve for his eighth term as adjutant while Mr. John D. Crowley of Cambridge was reelected treasurer.

In appreciation of his efforts in behalf of the veterans, the convention voted to invite Mr. Owen D. Young to be guest of the Legion at the Detroit Convention next year. Resolutions were also adopted to the effect that legislation be enacted restricting the sale and distribution of firearms and recommending an active employment campaign to place competent veterans on a self-supporting basis.

NIAGARA FALLS
Saturday, Sept. 5
ROUND TRIP FARE, INCLUDING SPACE IN SLEEPING CAR
$12.25 to $15
$10 IN COACHES
Excursion Train leaves Boston 6:00 P. M. (Standard Time), returning from the Falls Sunday, Sept. 6.
See Niagara Illuminated
Optional Side Trip. Niagara Falls to Toronto and return, $3.00.
For full particulars consult ticket agents or write to W. A. BARROWS, Gen. Pass. Agent, Boston.
BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.
(N. Y. C. R. R. Co., Lessee)

CONNECTICUT OPENS EIGHT LABOR OFFICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Employment agencies have been established in eight Connecticut communities in coöperation with the federal office, according to Mr. Harry E. MacKenzie, Federal Employment Director for Connecticut. The communities which now have them are Danbury, Ridgefield, Norwalk, Westport, Seymour, Torrington, Willimantic and Derby.

Fifteen other towns in the State are considering similar agencies, according to Mr. MacKenzie.

TWO NEW GAS WELLS DRILLED IN NEW YORK

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 24 (AP)—New York State was producing 335,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas at the end of last week, a total augmented during the week by the drilling in of two new producers in the Wayne field.

Another gas sales contract, forming an additional outlet for this producing section, came during the week when a Pittsburgh company completed negotiations with an Elmira group owning three wells of 15,000,000 feet capacity.

TO BUY QUALITY IN
FURS
IS TO BE ECONOMICAL
August Fur Sale Now In Progress
LAMSON & HUBBARD
304 Boylston at Arlington Street
Boston
Convenient Terms May Be Arranged

YOUNG MEN MUST BE MODERN

FLOWERS, letters and telegrams are still good for conveying sentiment. But young men who would be modern do not stop there . . they telephone. There is something direct . . appealing . personal . . about a telephone message. It puts one ahead of others who didn't think to call, and gets immediate undivided attention. Many a roadster has idled at the curb, many a visitor has cooled his heels alone while some wise rival was using his three minutes on the telephone to the best possible advantage.

You call her when she is in town. Why stop when she leaves? Daytimes, you can call 25 miles for twenty-five cents . . 64 miles for fifty cents . . 174 miles for a dollar. For distances beyond 25 miles, the evening rate from 7 to 8:30 p. m. is about one-fourth less than the day rate; *after* 8:30 the night rate is about half the day rate.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

BOSTON GAINS THIRD POSITION AS WHOLESALER

Only New York and Chicago Lead Boston Whose Total Is $2,270,213,087

Boston as a wholesale mart takes a new place in the sun among the nation's merchandising centers as the third largest wholesale market, with a total volume of wholesale business amounting to $2,270,213,087. This is announced by the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, following studies on wholesale distribution issued as part of the 1930 census of distribution.

Placing Boston in third place, among the important centers of the country, surprises those who stanchly boost Boston at every opportunity, according to the chamber. Only New York and Chicago lead Boston, and cities that follow Boston are Philadelphia, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Detroit, Los Angeles and Cleveland, some of which are larger in population than Boston.

Giving Boston this position in the nation's trade, says the chamber, "awakens recollections of the ancient prestige she enjoyed in the clipper ship era of commerce and emphatically establishes the fact that Boston has not yet yielded her high place in American business despite the enormous development of the rest of the country."

More importance is attached to Boston's position among other cities, because of the competition of some of the cities in the metropolitan district, points out the chamber, Cambridge, Somerville and Lynn combined do an annual wholesale business of $94,645,832 in 246 establishments and give employment in this field to 4084 persons. These figures are not included in the Boston totals.

The study of the Census of Distribution by the chamber's bureau shows that New York leads in wholesale trade with a volume of $15,596,537,067, followed by Chicago with $5,194,204,626, Boston with $2,270,213,987, Philadelphia $2,155,363,623, San Francisco $1,579,456,811, Pittsburgh $1,469,142,938, St. Louis $1,356,400,748, Detroit $1,336,804,998, Los Angeles $1,240,596,468 and Cleveland $974,474,391.

The figures include the business done by "wholesalers proper" in each case, as well as other establishments in the wholesale field, such as manufacturers' sales branches, bulk tank stations, selling agents, brokers and other functional middlemen. In the "wholesalers proper" group, Boston is also third among the cities with sales of $1,349,717,704 exceeding the volume of this group in Philadelphia, which is the next nearest competitor of Boston, by $394,464,465. And Boston's volume was accomplished by 594 less establishments and 2514 fewer employees than was the case in Philadelphia, says the chamber.

Total establishments in Boston devoted to wholesaling number 3504, employing 46,425 persons, of which 2283 establishments and 29,854 employees are listed as "wholesalers proper" and the balance grouped with other types of middlemen. Annual salaries and wages paid to those engaged in wholesaling in Boston total $98,239,032.

Nearly 90% of the wholesale business of Boston is done by five groups of wholesalers, of which wholesale merchants with sales of $1,138,891,864 constitute 50.2%; manufacturers' sales branches with sales of $519,610,901 constituting 22.8%; brokers with sales of $132,758,999, 5.8%; commission merchants with sales of $117,025,158, or 5.1% and selling agents with saes of $113,599,896, or 5.0%. Other types of wholesalers, doing an annual business of $20,000,000 or more, account for 8.9% of the total sales of all wholesalers, and in order of their volume are: manufacturers' agents, importers, chain store warehouses, export merchants and general sales offices. These classes did $201,820,628 worth of business.

Nearly three-quarters of the total volume of business, or 72.78 per cent, is confined to six major groups, as follows: Food products; farm products; dry goods and apparel; metals and minerals, not including scrap and waste; hardware, electrical, plumbing, and sporting goods; automotive products.

Food products accounted for 26.9 per cent of the business handled in Boston's wholesale market, with an annual value of sales of $611,775,225. In order of volume, the business represented in this group are: Groceries; meat and meat products; fresh fruits and vegetables; dairy products; fish and other sea foods; poultry and poultry products, and confectionery and soft drinks.

The next most important group, comprising 20.8 per cent of the total trade or $503,734,827, is raw materials, as follows: Wool and mohair; raw cotton; leather, and hides and skins. The third group is clothing and furnishings, drygoods, textiles and textile material, with 14.4 per cent of the grand total, or $327,503,898. Then comes machinery, equipment, supplies, electrical goods, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment, with a value of $201,478,466, or 8.8 per cent of all sales. The fifth group, embracing metals and metal work, petroleum and its products, coal and coke, etc., has a value of $165,318,540, or 7.2 per cent.

Other classifications include: automobiles and automotive equipment, $79,327,567; lumber and building materials, $59,216,522; paper and paper products, $47,362,455; chemicals and paints, $41,847,176; furniture and house furnishings, $22,245,259.

The wholesale business done in Boston constitutes 53.8 per cent of New England's business in this field.

Radio Amateurs To Be Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Amateur radio operators who coöperate in communicating with expeditions at places far removed from usual means of communication will receive special honors by the American Radio Relay League, it has been announced by Mr. F. E. Handy, communications manager. Certificates will be issued by the league for this purpose.

These certificates will be divided into two general classes. Those in the first will be issued only for maintenance of two-way communication and exchange of important messages and news. The second will be granted to any amateur who has accomplished some worth-while work in connection with an expedition.

The exact nature of the service rendered will be set forth on the certificate.

Since 1923, amateur radio operators have coöperated constantly with expeditions bound for remote places. During the past eight years, they have maintained a communications link with civilization and more than 80 expeditions of various sorts.

Although the explorers, newspapers, and their own compatriots have noted the value of their work, these operators have refused to accept material recompense for the long hours they have labored to communicate with the radio operator of some party far away.

Traffic Increases On Mississippi

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 24—Low water in the Mississippi River and its tributaries failed to discourage inland waterways interests and 341 river vessels with a total tonnage of 128,862 arrived at this port during July—an increase of 104 craft and 29,504 tons over July, 1930, figures compiled by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans reveal.

Another increase was noted in business of the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal, connecting the Mississippi River with Lake Pontchartrain, behind the city. During July, 1222 vessels with aggregate tonnage of 410,194 used the so-called Industrial Canal, as against 405 vessels totaling 113,275 tons during July, 1930.

The port's huge banana conveyors, operating along the river front on the public wharves, unloaded 1,590,000 bunches—just 84,011 bunches more than July of last year, the board's report shows.

RAIL EMPLOYEES FAVOR SPECIAL RELIEF CONGRESS

Need of Government Funds Emphasized by Head of Association

The calling of a special session of Congress to provide unemployment relief will be urged in a proposed resolution to be presented to President Hoover through the American Federation of Labor by the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America.

At their twenty-second biennial convention which opened at the Hotel Bradford in Boston today, strong approval of such a resolution was voiced by the 400 delegates from every section of the country, and it is expected to be drawn up for representation before the convention adjourns.

It is the belief of Mr. William D. Mahon, president of the association, that the only relief for present conditions must come from Government funds. Practically all private funds have been exhausted, he said. Action by the national government rather than continue to appoint committees to study the situation, is the present need, he stated.

At the opening sessions this morning in the auditorium, a welcome was extended the gathering by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, who said that his presence was prompted by the association's proposed resolution. He said he was strongly in favor of the plan.

Faith instead of fear in existing conditions will bring about quicker relief, he continued, pointing out that bank deposits in New England are $300,000,000 greater than they were in 1928. This money has piled up, Mayor Curley said, because the individual does not know how long his job will last.

One measure for relief of railroad unemployment lies in the disposal of the nation's surplus wheat, he said. "If this surplus, for instance, was transported to the needy in China," the Mayor said, "it would mean months of employment for thousands of men now out of work because of the decline in railroad freight traffic."

Mr. James T. Moriarty, state president of the American Federation of Labor, was another speaker at the morning session. The convention is expected to continue for more than a week.

Axes Compete With Tree Planting In Beautifying Vermont Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 24—Busy axes ring out along Vermont highways as this state continues its cleanup policy. Spick and span highways are the goal of Mr. James Taylor, secretary of the Vermont Chamber of Commerce, and of the committee on highway beautification of the New England Council.

Even the Governor of the State, Mr. Stanley C. Wilson, wields his husky, official axe with its growing row of notches, symbol of leadership in the unique campaign attracting attention throughout the New England states. It is an outstanding Vermont manifestation of the wave of "highway beautification" activity, which has spread throughout the six New England states since the recreational development of the New England Council launched its roadside improvement campaign last fall.

So completely has the fame of the gubernatorial axe spread, that public spirited citizens and organizations are lined up for the right of borrowing it for their tree cutting ceremonies. All this activity began with Mr. Taylor's assigning the prominent rôle to the Governor's axe several years ago.

At that time, the present chief executive of the State, then Lieutenant-Governor, officially opened the campaign. In the presence of the assembled business men of the region the gubernatorial axe received its first notch. Since then, evidences of further cuttings have accumulated with increasing frequency on the stout hickory handle.

Though a leader in this movement, Vermont is by no means alone. In Maine the women's clubs are leading a lively campaign to arouse public opinion. In New Hampshire a public spirited citizen has offered prizes in a contest for the best work in beautifying some stretch of highway. In Massachusetts a newspaper is conducting a highway beautification contest.

Rhode Island has adopted legislation empowering the state highway commission to spend official funds on beautifying the sides of their highways. The interest in Connecticut centers in recent legislation seeking to eliminate the unsightly automobile dumps, as well as in the grading and planting of bare spots.

"A modern road," says the New England Council's committee, "is no longer merely a wide hard surface, but a region the sides of which must be landscaped or otherwise made pleasing in appearance."

Midwest Firm Sets Top Oil Price of $1

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 24 (AP)—The Phillips Petroleum Company, a major crude oil purchaser in the mid-continent area, late last night announced the posting of a top price of $1 barrel for oil in Oklahoma and Kansas, thereby meeting the rate fixed by Gov. William H. Murray as the goal of a shutdown order for the Oklahoma fields.

The company also announced an increase to top price of 72 cents for oil in Gray County, Texas; 60 cents in Hutchinson, Carson and Moore Counties, Texas Panhandle, for 40 gravity crude and above, with a 2-cent differential for each degree below.

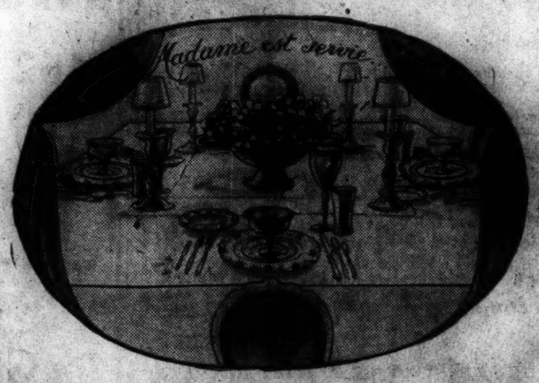
The new prices become effective at 7 a. m. today.

WANAMAKER'S

In the Advance Courtesy Days of the September Sales

BEGINNING MONDAY, AUGUST 24th

Your Money Buys More Than in 16 Years



China, Glass and Lamps

You'll have to think back to "the good old days" before you recall such values as you will see in this September Sale.

The entire open stock patterns in dinnerware and glass are lowered, as usual, 10 per cent—providing opportunity to fill in on your present sets at this saving.

Then through the vast china and lamp stocks you will find any number of special purchases—all of quality merchandise—at specially persuasive prices.

Take advantage now of these advance days of courtesy—all this week—full September Sale assortments at the low 1931 September Sale prices.

SECOND FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING

Housewares

A smoothly-running kitchen is one that makes use of the modern energy and time-saving devices . . . kitchen cabinets that save you countless steps . . . washing machines that do the full job in half the time . . . toasters that do their work automatically.

These and all the other helps to efficiency you will find in the September Housewares Sale—all at the low 1931 September Sale prices.

Everything from food choppers to fireplace sets, from shower curtains to radiator enclosures.

SEVENTH FLOOR, SOUTH BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York

Wanamaker Place---Ninth Street at Broadway

$10 Complete

For a lasting, flattering PERMANENT

Mademois-lle calls MUrray Hil 2-8682

John Central 12 EAST 42ND ST. NEW YORK

Starting the New Term Right In

School Clothes!

by Altman

Gay, exciting wearables that will win high honors when the younger girls again take up their Fall studies.

A broad shoulder treatment and the new Schiaparelli clip fastenings on this clever little wool dress are modeled after mother's latest frock. Navy or brown. Sizes 10 to 14. **$9.75**

Other cloth dresses, $5.75 to $19.75

An attractive silk dress with the most becoming lines. The tricky novelty collar and cuffs add a charming touch of their own. Green, navy or wine. Sizes 8 to 14 . . . **$12.50**

Other silk dresses priced from $7.95 to $25.00

A jaunty tyrolean brimmed hat with the turned back side and pert feather . . **$5.00**

The ducky collar of this untrimmed tweed coat crosses and buttons in the newest approved fashion. A serviceable outer garment that will wear and wear. Brown only. Sizes 8 to 16. **$22.50**

Petite imported cap of showerproof cravenette that looks well, rain or shine. Detailed tucking in back and tricky feather ornament. **$3.50**

The side scarf effect on the cardigan and the yoke slipover distinguish this snappy three piece sweater suit. In green or brown. Sizes 8 to 16.

Other two or three piece sweater suits, $5.75 to $14.50 **$14.50**

Luxurious wolf collar and cuffs give a festive air to this trim, dressy coat of an unusual spider weave material. In brown and green or brown and maize mixtures. Sizes 12 to 16. **$69.00**

This winsome chapeau of the more dressy type dips and swerves in a true romantic manner. The girls will like the novel feather trim. **$5.00**

The very youngest school-going miss will adore this neat suede cloth coat with its cunning ocelot collar. Red or green. Sizes 6 to 8 . **$35.00**

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NEW YORK

HOOVER BOARD RELIEVES ALIEN OF CRIME ONUS

Finds Natives Are Just as Bad Offenders as Foreign-Born

By RICHARD L. STROUT
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—After a study of more than 4,000,000 police cases and indictments covering the entire nation, the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement reaches the conclusion, incorporated in a report issued yesterday, that the foreign-born population of the United States is not responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime.

There are exceptions to the rule, the commission declares, and in some categories of crime some racial groups show a far greater proportion of offenses than the native born. On the whole, however, the researchers on whose findings the commission's conclusions are based, declare that the foreign-born population commits no more, if as much crime as the native groups.

High crime rates in the United States, the commission concludes inferentially, is not so much a matter of alien residents as of those unfavorable conditions which it has described and criticized in earlier reports, namely, inefficient and corrupt police systems, political influence and inadequate machinery of justice.

Although the latest of the commission's reports is as elaborate as any of its predecessors, it emphasizes that in speaking of "foreign elements" it deals only with immigrants actually born abroad and not with those of alien parentage born in the United States. Earlier reports of the commission hinted that the second generation may contribute disproportionately to crime in the big cities, as parental discipline and Old World traditions are lost in the transition to the new environment.

Completes the Reports

The present report practically concludes the long series of studies prepared by the commission which began work more than two years ago. The commission initiated by President Hoover as almost his first act as Chief Executive, expired July 1, but since that time a series of a dozen posthumous reports have been issued, dealing with every phase of the vital problem of lawlessness in the United States.

The series of documents compiled by the commission has been the first general survey of lawlessness on a federal basis in the nation's history. All told, 14 different studies have been issued, only two of which dealt specifically with prohibition. It is believed that they provide the basis for a long series of bills for remedial legislation, both federal and state, that may bring about a thorough housecleaning of the whole system of American judicial machinery and, for the first time, deal adequately with one of the major problems of American civilization.

In writing the brief statement which precedes the present series of studies by research workers, "Crime and the Foreign Born," the commission states that it is in "sympathy" with the general conclusions arrived at by these experts. In charge of these studies was Dr. Edith Abbott, dean of the graduate school of social service administration, University of Chicago.

Limited to Foreign Born

"It is important to observe that the study made by Dr. Abbott and her associates is, for the most part, limited to the foreign born strictly so called," the commission states. "It does not cover the prevalence of, or tendency to, crime among American-born descendants of parents, one or both of whom are foreign born.

"Crime statistics can hardly be said to have attempted to segregate and compile the data necessary for any inquiry as to the latter group, whether or not the current impression of excessive criminal propensities among co-called 'foreigners' generally, can partially be justified by the existence of criminal propensities of children of foreign-born parents, it is impossible either to affirm or deny.

"Within the limits of the problem which it has been possible to study, we are now in a position definitely to say that any such impression as to the foreign born is at variance with the facts."

The commission, like its staff of research workers, points out that, historically, there has been agitation against aliens almost from the beginning of the nation, and that it is because of this feeling, in large part, that present widespread beliefs in the criminality of the immigrant are attributable. Statistical records offered in the present report show this prejudice to be unsubstantiated.

Native White Not so Good

Analysis of 4,000,000 arrests and case studies leads Miss Alida C. Bowler of the University of Chicago, one of the research staff, to declare that "in proportion to their respective numbers, the foreign-born commit considerably fewer crimes than the native born."

"The foreign born," she declares, "approach the record of the native white most closely in the commission of crimes involving personal violence," and that "crimes of gain—including robbery in which there is also personal violence or threat of violence—the native white greatly exceed the foreign born."

The assertion of excessive criminality of any particular national group is not justified, she declares, although there is wide variation in the commission of certain types of offenses.

In recent years, the report declares, the foreign born in Chicago were convicted of felonies only about one third as often as the native white.

In Detroit, the foreign born nearly equaled native whites in homicide rates and exceeded them almost two to one in aggravated assault, but in robbery and burglary the native white was convicted almost three times as frequently as foreign born. For larceny, native whites were convicted twice as often as foreign born; for assaults, liquor law violations and gambling offences, the foreign born were more often guilty, but they were convicted of drunkenness less than half as often as native whites.

Liquor Law Violations

A specific study made of foreign-born offenses in connection with liquor violations, covers cases for four months ending June 30, 1930, before all federal district courts. A striking fact revealed was the almost exact conformity of the proportion of the male, native white population 21 years and over, to the ratio of liquor offenses of the population as a whole.

In other words, the native whites came up to their "quota" of such offenses in accordance with their quota of population. Under the 1920 census, they composed 68 per cent of the population, and indictments filed against Negroes, composing 8.7 per cent numerically of the total, showed a higher liquor indictment rate of 10.3 per cent.

The foreign born as a whole, composing 22.5 per cent of the group studied, were responsible for only 20.4 per cent of all the indictments. Among the foreign born, certain races stood out prominently in offenses against the prohibition laws; most conspicuous of these were the Italians and Mexicans, with 2.3 and 2.4 times as high a percentage as would normally be expected.

How Other Races Stand

With 2.7 per cent of the population, the Italians showed 6.37 per cent of the indictments, while the two figures for the Mexicans were .6 per cent and 1.44 per cent respectively.

"Other units running higher percentages than their proportion of the population would warrant," the report states, "are Lithuania 1.7 times the expected per cent, Ireland 1.4, Greece 1.2 and Austria only 1.03 times their respective percentages of population." Summarizing many pages of elaborate statistical figures at one point the report says, "As they stand these figures seem to disagree radically with the popular belief that a high percentage of present-day banditry may be ascribed to aliens."

Miss Bowler adds that in the big metropolis areas the police "find good reason to accuse the native-born white and the Negro of crime very much more frequently than the foreign-born."

Dr. Abbott's own comment on these studies is that anti-alien sentiment is based on economic grounds, and has found unjustified vent in attacks on the immigrant for alleged lawlessness.

Such an attack, she says, presents a comfortable theory "that our social difficulties are not to be charged to our own mistakes and failures," but to aliens. "It is easier, for example," she says, "to charge our crime record against immigrants than against an inefficient and corrupt system of police and an outworn system of criminal justice.

"Charging out high crime rates against the foreign born is merely evading the real difficulties of life instead of trying to solve them. To continue to follow the method of preferring charges against the immigrant is the method of adopting one policy because it is the 'easiest way,' the line of least resistance, and rejecting another method because it is more difficult. But an attempt to face squarely the more difficult problems of life is more in line with our American traditions."

AID OF NATIONS URGED TO SOLVE WORLD PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1)

leadership of United States, a country which has begun to think internationally. In the meanwhile, he maintained, the scientific development of industrialism has revealed interesting sidelights in many other directions.

In a report made by Mr. L. K. Tao and Mr. S. H. Lin of China, it was shown that thousands of handicraft workers in that country had been thrown out of work by machinery, while Mr. W. A. Berridge, New York economist, contended that the "overall workers" in the United States have experienced much greater a degree of unemployment than the "white-collar men."

The paradox of unemployment in this age of economic progress was further emphasized by Dr. Otto N. Urath, director of the Social Economic Museum of Vienna, who traced the tremendous growth in the world's productive capacity of practically everything used by man for food, shelter, housing, comfort and luxuries. Despite this growth in productive capacity, however, unemployment increased to an unparalleled degree, and according to Dr. F. C. Bentham of the London School of Economics and Political Science, intelligent coöperation between the nations of the world is the best means whereby world unemployment can be solved.

Analysis of the unemployment situation in Great Britain revealed that the unsettled condition of those "heavy industries" which are largely dependent on exports, has been responsible for the major part of the country's unemployment, mainly concentrated in North England, South Wales and Scotland. The comparative rigidity of wage rates which has prevailed since the war was pointed out as another contributing factor of British unemployment. This is said to have been due largely to the trade union policy, and has been fortified to a great extent by the national unemployment insurance scheme. France, less affected by world forces than Great Britain, was declared to have a more flexible economic policy, and has more readily adjusted itself to the employment problem.

Controlled immigration and absence of trade union restrictions have further helped France, which has become more industrialized since the war as a consequence of the annexation of Alsace Lorraine. But France is essentially a country of the small proprietor and the small concern.

Motion Pictures

So Glücklich

Fine Arts Theater—"Die Privatsekretärin" ("The Private Secretary"), an all-talking German comedy picture; story by Franz Schultz; music by Paul Abraham; directed by William Thiele, produced in Germany and presented by Greenbaum-Emelka. The cast:

Vilma Förster.....Renate Müller
Arval, the bank director....Herman Thimig
Hasel, a bank clerk.....Felix Bressart
Klapper.....Ludwig Stössel
Boarding House Matron.....Gertrud Wolle

A chuckling comedy, if ever there was one, with lilting music and a topnotch cast. Nothing too much. It remains comedy, and discounting the scenes where steins and glasses clink over-freely, never descends into the uproarious realm of farce. You don't roar, although you may laugh aloud. And how you do chuckle. Everybody does.

Even if you miss the time out for reading the synopsis, the merry trail of this scenario is an easy one. No climbing. It's free-wheeling all the way. From the moment saucy little Vilma arrives in Berlin to win her own way in the world, her fortunes (and mild misfortunes) are clearly set forth by picture, whether you understand the language or not. If you do, so much the better. The speech is admirably chiseled.

And so P. S. Vilma gets the job in the bank, through a subordinate clerk, Hasel, a very tall, very funny, but awfully nice man. Klapper, the director of the personnel department, employs her with ulterior motives. But because Vilma, for all her gay insouciance, knows how to handle difficult situations, these come to naught. Klapper retaliates by overworking the recalcitrant miss. One evening, as she bends arduously over her typewriter after all the other workers have gone, Romance enters with the great Herr Director Arval, a sufficiently youngish man to be hero, for all his importance. He also has overstayed working hours. Vilma, mistaking him for a colleague, invites him to help her with her task, and he in turn invites her to dine with him at a jolly cabaret. Here they find, directing a male singing society, Hasel, who is astonished to see this so great director in company with the humble if pert stenog. Arval's identity is not then made known to Vilma. When it is, the complications are amusingly wound and unwound.

Renate Müller's mobile, vivacious face and pleasing voice, draw for us a captivating Vilma. Ludwig Stössel, in a small but not obscure part, makes every moment count; not a word, not a gesture amiss, in his quintessential portrayal. Felix Bressart of course has the "fat" part, which he does much, but not too much, with. The performance of the singing society under his baton is (not literally, for the singing is excellent, but in effect) a "scream." Herman Thimig is a stocky Teuton who knows his way about before the Klieg lights. And mention should certainly be made of the unusually interesting aspect given Gertrud Wolle's boarding house matron.

The Fine Arts Theater has become affiliated with Tobis, thereby being in direct line for all the best French and German films. Miss Davis's illustrations of Wagnerian opera continue on exhibition in the lobby. And in this Little Theater of All the Arts and Some Surprises, dance programs are announced for the fall season. M. L.

Art

Concord Art Association

For its second show of the season, the Concord Art Association has selected water colors by prominent painters of New England. Names seen repeatedly upon the lists of aquarelle exhibitors reappear. Styles familiar to gallery visitors are freshened by a new and hospitable environment. Pictures are grouped according to artists and not with any plan of balanced hanging. The result is desirable; one sees a half-dozen or so of pictures by one man and one seems to grasp his personal style from the group. One also discovers his particular force and weakness, his flair for color and design. The critical eye benefits inevitably by the group arrangement. For the artist it is a severe test.

The hierarchy that dominates the distribution becomes somewhat monotonous, though the leaders may prove to be the best painters. In every exhibition Frank Benson is given first place, while others are content with an assignment at his side or opposite. This invariable placing has established an unfair set of values. One is the master's, others are the disciples'. When the disciples begin to mature there is an awkwardness which ill suits the individual painter. Some there are—we murmur with trepidation—who may have surpassed the master.

Charles H. Woodbury maintains his pictorial sentimentality with his impressionistic depictions of the mist-laden coast. Sears Gallagher molds firmer, more articulate surfaces in the scenic portrayals of Mt. Washington and Black Mountain. The Charles Curtis Allen group conveys the poetry and tranquillity which characterize the old villages of New England. In his way, this artist discovers the charm of the vicinity in the manner in which most of us feel it—bright, quaint, informal.

Félicie Waldo Howell belongs in Mr. Allen's class in subject matter. Her style is more precise, more detailed, more literal. Nantucket and Gloucester are made very vivid with her brush; accurate topography does not crush the reflective note. Alden Ripley treats Breton subjects with a feeling similar to these two.

Painters of still life, Mrs. T. Motley and Mrs. Nellie L. Murphy, furnish decorative water colors. Both of these painters have a pleasant fluid quality in their painting. Of course, Mr. Benson has been one of the inspirers of this quality, and others, such as Mr. O'Hara, do well to emulate him. "Live Oak Branches," a novel subject for Mr. Benson, and a snow scene are good examples.

The Vladimir Pavlosky group, gayer in color, sharper in design, has an animation wanting in the other pictures. In his enthusiasm this artist may overpaint, but overstatement is preferable perhaps to understatement. Other exhibitors are Henry W. Rice, who offers some pleasant scenes of first snows and misty days. Henry Brooks contributes "Old Pier, Provincetown," painted simply and dynamically.

Supplementary to the pictures is a small and delightful display of genre subjects modeled in plaster and colored by Genevieve Thomas. Breton subjects are made with amusing native traits in gait and expression. Costumes are modeled crisply, heads are shaped with naturalism. The groups hold together. Miss Thomas has found for her modeling a métier preferable to the conventional pseudo-classical subjects. She is original and unpretentious; above all, she has made something which is alive. D. A.

BRITISH PLIGHT LAID TO EFFECT OF WORLD CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

in Paris and New York, while at home the Bank of England obtained the power to expand its fiduciary note issue by £15,000,000. The position at the end of July was a world feeling of financial nervousness and definite pressure on the pound sterling.

Then came the May report, revealing a British budget deficit next year of £120,000,000, and calling for drastic economies, mainly in the cost of education and unemployment insurance.

British credit had already been made suspect by previous revelations of the cost of unemployment insurance which, to quote the words of a treasury expert last winter, "apart from the impairment of government credit was coming to represent state borrowing to relieve current state obligations at the expense of the future, and this is an ordinary and well-recognized sign of unbalanced budget."

The effect of the May report and its hostile reception in Labor circles was immediately to shift the center of pressure of the world financial crisis from Berlin to London. The shock was all the greater owing to the previous high reputation in British credit and the stability of the pound sterling.

Three Sources of Help

The position was that the world had at the end of July about £200,000,000 net lent on short term to London which would be reclaimed within a few days or weeks (part of this money is lodged on time deposit and cannot be reclaimed absolutely at once). To meet this London had (A) £130,000,000 gold; (B) its own balances abroad; (C) its foreign long-term investments now revalued by the economists at about £3,000,000,000.

If the gold went it broke the pound. The foreign balances might not be adequate, and in any case their use would disrupt British trade and financial links all over the world. Its long-term investments would probably not be mobilized or realized in time. Hence it was imperative to restore world financial confidence in England and sterling at once. This is the key to the whole situation.

Provided the world does not withdraw its funds from London there is no reason why sterling should break, for England could run on an unbalanced budget for a year or more without resorting to inflation. But if the world mistrusts England's stability to the extent that it decides to withdraw its London funds, it can and will break the pound tomorrow.

Protested by Labor Party

This was explained to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues two weeks ago. They were in a cleft stick. The May report concentrated its economy recommendations upon the so-called social service, the fruits of which go to poorer sections of the community. The May report justified these economies by calling attention to the fall in prices during the last two years.

The Labor Party protested that it was unfair to omit any scaling down of the national debt burden and argued that the bondholder had equally benefited from the fall in prices. The bondholder protests that he has already made his sacrifice through the crushing income tax but this was not the real point.

Were Mr. MacDonald to bring in a forcible reduction in debt interest, he would be breaking Britain's financial word. This would complete irrevocably destruction of foreign confidence and break the pound at once.

The only way out is to restore British credit by economies elsewhere to a point where a large-scale voluntary debt-conversion scheme is practicable, following as far as applicable the Australian example of early last week. It was hoped Mr. MacDonald would follow this line, but this has obviously proved unacceptable to the bulk of the Labor Party.

Limit to Benefit Cuts

The result was that all last week Mr. MacDonald consulted, discussed and achieved nothing. As far as can be told he shrank from reducing the rate of unemployment insurance benefit. There is, of course, a limit to such reductions, this limit being the minimum sum needed to provide subsistence for the unemployed. But there is probably a margin for reduction. Instead Mr. MacDonald proposed to bridge the deficit, half by economies, half by fresh taxation. Liberal and Conservative leaders, also city opinion, rejected this on the ground that the country was already taxed to the limit.

The essential need is time. Thus The Times of London states this morning that the Bank of England's £50,000,000 credit is practically exhausted, and I have no hesitation in accepting this startling fact. Mr. MacDonald knows this, and knew that he had to declare to the world his intentions before that credit was exhausted.

Had he been able to produce a sound, convincing plan calculated to have restored world confidence, and had he shown determination to put it through against Labor opposition, the corner would have been turned. He would have had adequate Liberal and Conservative support in Parliament and with these, the assurance of the world would have given London fresh credit. But he had failed to do so and today pays the penalty.

Position Not Hopeless

The position of sterling is not hopeless. Britain will still have ample reserves, and if the new Government enforces the necessary economies, confidence will return and pressure on sterling will immediately be relaxed.

But all this must be done quickly, and for this reason every effort will be made to avoid the delays and uncertainties of a general election. The existing Parliament contains an adequate majority in favor of a sound finance.

In any case the nation is becoming awake to its danger, and in emergencies such as this public opinion can move fast. Let the world trust Britain with its money for a few more weeks and Britain will make it clear that the nation is still worthy of that trust.

RETAIL TONNAGE INCREASES

While retail buying in July was 8 per cent below July, 1930, in dollars, it was actually 8½ per cent larger in tonnage, when allowance is made for the increased buying power of the dollar, according to the current Consumer Index of Investors Syndicate.

CHURCH URGED TO TAKE LEAD IN ECONOMICS

Dr. John McDowell Says Christian Viewpoint Is Necessary Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—To imbue men with higher incentives for their work of constructing an adequate social and economic program—this is the duty of the Christian church today, in the opinion of Dr. John McDowell, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, as expressed in his annual Labor Day message.

Our industrial system is being challenged today as never before, he said, and our immediate duty is to put our house in order. This he declared to be possible through a strengthening of individual and group responsibility.

"It is obvious to every student of economic life," Dr. McDowell said, "that employment problems cannot be fought through, crowded through, nor blundered through. They must be thought through, worked through, aye, prayed through; and for such an accomplishment not only sound economics but practical philosophy is demanded.

"The real menace of Communism to Capitalism lies not so much in the unity of Communism, but in the disunity of Capitalism; not so much in the fervor, zeal and enthusiasm of Communism, but in the defeatism, uncertainty and doubts of our capitalistic leaders."

America, Dr. McDowell declared, has evolved a machine economy that can emancipate the race from drudgery, lift the standard of living throughout the world, and give mankind leisure to cultivate the values beyond economics, if only far-sighted statesmanship be allowed to direct it. Such leadership, he pointed out, must see to it that a larger share of the national income is transferred to the pockets of the consuming masses.

"The choice facing American industry today is collective leadership by industry or collective control by the state," he continued. "There must come out of the crucible a type of economic leadership that neither fears the future nor seeks refuge in Pollyanna philosophy: a leadership which recognizes that keeping men at work at good wages is more important than keeping dividends going; that the sooner industry and agriculture look to themselves and less to legislative panaceas, the sooner they will be treading on firm and fruitful ground."

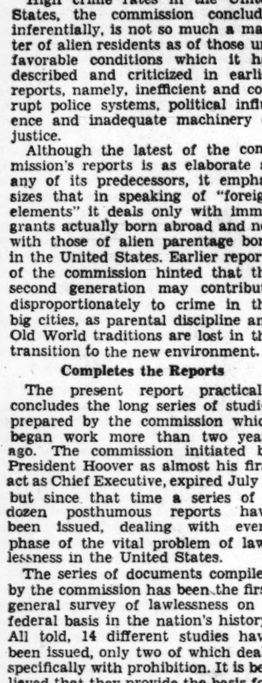
The unemployed man does ask the Christian church to care for the human problems involved, Dr. McDowell declared, and that it be responsive to human suffering. The church must insist, he continued, that things are for men, not men for things; that industry exists for society, not society for industry; that social duty must always take precedence over private right; that faith, not fear, is the only basis of a sound, permanent and effective industrial order.

"Two things," he said, "are everywhere needed today in order to foster and hasten social and economic progress, namely, larger opportunity and incentive, a chance to learn and labor, on the one hand, and this the State must provide; and on the other, an ambition for excellence which carries with it joy in work and the habit of thrift, and this creed the church must seek to formulate."

New England Firms Seek Labor Data

Intending in so far as possible to develop positive measures for the stabilization of employment, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the Manufacturer's Association of Connecticut, Incorporated, have appointed special committees in accordance with recommendations made by the industrial committee of the New England Council.

Chairmanship of the committee for Massachusetts has been accepted by Mr. John F. Tinsley, vice-president of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works of Worcester, and chairman of the community development committee of the New England Council.



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FIVE-DAY WEEK IS INDORSED FOR POSTAL SERVICE

Clerks Meeting in Boston Urge This With No Cut in Personnel

The five-day work week for postal employees, and a program of no reduction in post office employment were favored by speakers at the first session of the thirty-second annual convention of the National Association of Post Office Clerks, meeting this morning in Boston. A thousand government employees gathered today at the Hotel Statler, to hear members of Congress and postal officials discuss these and similar measures.

Representative Samuel A. Kendall (R.), Pennsylvania, and sponsor of the 44-Hour Bill, spoke as being heartily in favor of keeping the Post Office Department at its present man power with no curtailment of employment. Pointing out that there are 75,000 more men in the Post Office Department than in all other government departments together, he termed its the Government's duty to keep these men occupied.

A minimum wage law for substitute post office clerks was described by Mr. Kendall. This law he declared to be a necessity because of the present precarious existence of substitute clerks on short pay. A third measure which he considered expedient would give the benefits of retirement acts to the widows of post office employees. He stated his intention to work for these measures in the next Congress.

Mr. Arch Coleman, First Assistant Postmaster-General, discussed the present conditions of falling revenues and increased costs in the Post Office Department, but assured the delegates that there should be little apprehension of a reduction of wages, as this was not in keeping with government policy. He appealed to the delegates, as part of the American public, to support President Hoover in his efforts to aid employment during the coming winter, stating that larger contributions than usual would be necessary in this crisis.

The five-day work week for federal employees found a farm advocate in Representative John W. McCormick of Massachusetts, who stressed the fact that this was a means for the alleviation of the unemployment situation. Naming machinery as the main cause for men out of work today, he asked for shorter working hours for all businesses.

"Private business must take up this question of the releasing of men from work which is caused by machinery," he said. "If it does not, the Government must step in and take the lead. By a five-day week the Government can take the lead in an economic means to reduce the menace of unemployment."

Plans for the Boston post office were discussed by Mr. William E. Hurley, postmaster at Boston. He stated that plans call for a service area for the Post Office Department at the South Station covering thousands of square feet.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Frank Kaepplein, chairman, who introduced Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman, appearing with a message of welcome from Gov. Joseph B. Ely. Mr. Peter F. Teague, former member of Congress, represented the Mayor in welcoming the delegates to the city of Boston.

The afternoon session opened with the official photographing, scheduled at 1:15, after which convention members were to sail to Nantasket Beach for a shore dinner. A cruise through Boston's outer harbor is a feature of the return trip. The convention will continue through Thursday.

BRITISH CABINET OUT; NONPARTY MOVE UNDER WAY

(Continued from Page 1)

the present Government have decided it is better for them to go into the wilderness of the opposition rather than agree to any cuts in wages.

The official statement issued by the Prime Minister's authority Saturday has proved oversanguine. Mr. MacDonald then thought he saw his way to a compromise which would have enabled him to carry through a courageous policy of retrenchment.

This retrenchment included substantial cuts in social service expenditure, unemployment relief outlay, and wages, which a majority of the Cabinet, including Mr. Snowden, agree to be an essential concomitant of increased taxation to balance the budget and wipe out beyond dispute the £120,000,000 deficit discovered by Sir George May's committee in the annual public accounts.

This policy is opposed by no less than eight members of the Cabinet, headed by such influential leaders as Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, and Mr. William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, who support the Trade Union Congress's general committee, representing organized British workers as a whole, in holding that to reduce the scale of living in any way in the present emergency would be to surrender the Socialist ideals upon which the entire Labor movement has been built.

Cannot Await Election

The Conservative and Liberal Parties, on the other hand, would both have been prepared to help Mr. MacDonald if his view had prevailed. This not having been the case, formation of a coalition is now being attempted to deal with the crisis which is recognized as too urgent to admit of being left to wait the result of any general election.

The difficulties to be overcome are large. This is because the Conservatives have long placed introduction of a tariff in the forefront of their policy, while the majority of the Liberals are committed to the maintenance of the existing free trade system.

On the other hand trade unions, to whom the Government organ, the Daily Herald, has today gone over completely, would be prepared to agree to a restricted tariff for revenue purposes if this could have been adopted as an alternative to cuts in the social service expenditure they so strongly oppose.

The trade unions' viewpoint finds some support even among the Liberals, so great an economic authority in this party as Mr. John Maynard Keynes having pronounced in favor of a 10 per cent tariff as the chief measure necessary.

GOAL FOR RELIEF MAY BE RAISING OF $500,000,000

(Continued from Page 1)

sums that the community government will raise by taxation.

In each of these communities the amount calculated as necessary for the coming winter is a considerable increase over that required last year. In some instances the figure is almost 50 per cent greater than in 1930.

One of the big problems Mr. Gifford faces is what will be done in smaller communities which are not able to raise sufficient funds to meet their relief requirements. It is this situation that was the basis for the demand for federal aid, at the last session of Congress, and unless Mr. Gifford can find a solution for it this year, it will unquestionably be used again as the argument for the renewed drive for such legislation.

Couzens Offers $1,000,000 To Match Detroit's Nine

DETROIT, Aug. 24 (AP)—Senator James Couzens (R.), of Michagan offered $1,000,000 Saturday for the relief of unemployment in Detroit during the coming winter.

The Michigan Senator, who said it was "more important to me that the unemployed be properly cared for this winter than it is to have my views adopted," made his offer in a letter to Mayor Frank Murphy, and attached a provision that $9,000,000 more be raised by private subscription before his gift of $1,000,000 be made.

The Mayor, who has been hampered by lack of funds in his attempt to aid 18,000 families through the welfare department, characterized the Senator's offer as a "fine and noble deed," and said he would take action at once to form a committee to raise the $9,000,000.

Detroit has been faced with a deficit in its municipal finances through expenditures for welfare relief, which at times have reached $1,500,000 a month. Recently the city council declared the welfare department expenses must be cut to not more than $300,000 a month. Officials in the department said they believed hundreds of unemployed persons would be cut off completely. Outside aid had been sought in obtaining funds.

Governor Says Michigan Can Supply Own Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 24—Full support by the State of Michigan in the stand taken by President Hoover, opposing direct federal aid for the unemployed, was pledged by Gov. Wilbur M. Brucker in a telegram to the President Aug. 22. He also announced appointment of a state commission on unemployment to coöperate with the new federal relief committee headed by Mr. Walter S. Gifford.

"I wish unqualifiedly to indorse your position that the relief of unemployment be provided by the communities of the several states and not by the Federal Government," Governor Brucker said in his message. "The people of Michigan will take care of their own problem. I am unalterably opposed to direct federal aid of the unemployed, and am convinced that such a course, once embarked upon, would lead to lasting and disastrous consequences for our country."

The purpose of the state commission, as stated by the Governor, is to "coördinate the relief work in all the communities of this State," and members of the commission will "gladly and fully" coöperate with President Hoover's committee, Michigan's chief executive said.

Among the 16 named on the state commission are Mr. Henry Ford, Dearborn automobile manufacturer; Mr. Charles H. Mott, Flint automobile manufacturer and banker; Mr. Gustavus D. Pope, Detroit, member of the national executive committee of the American Red Cross, and Mr. Michael J. Noonan, secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Industry Is Called On To Put House in Order

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24 (AP)—Dr. John McDowell, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of National Missions, yesterday issued a call to industry and the Christian churches of the nation to combat the depression and threats of revolution with a reconstruction of the business system.

Increased incomes and leisure for the masses, recognition of human mastery over industry and the insistence on the precedence of social duty over private rights were specific recommendations.

"Industry's immediate duty," Dr. McDowell said in his Labor Day message, "is to put its house in order."

Justice, jobs and fraternalism were urged to replace charity, doles, and paternalism.

COTTON ROBOT INVENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queens.—A cotton picking and selecting machine that picks two rows of cotton at once and does the work of eight persons has been invented by Mr. J. Ferrier of Brisbane. The machine picks the cotton, passes it along to a cleaner which clears it of dust and trash, and drops it into a bag.

Electricity First 'Made' Here

LABORATORY OF MICHAEL FARADAY
Here, in 1831, He Discovered Electromagnetic Induction. The Inventor Is Shown in the Inset.

SHOW TO MARK CENTENARY OF FARADAY FEAT

Developments From Electrical Discovery to Be Seen in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—As a memorial to one of the pioneers of the electrical industry, Michael Faraday, a great and impressive exhibition is planned in the Royal Albert Hall from Sept. 21 to Oct. 3 this year. For it was in 1831 that Faraday made his discovery of electromagnetic induction, a root from which have sprung countless wonders of today in industry and in the home.

In this exhibition nothing will be for sale; but it will be devoted entirely to the demonstration of the results of Faraday's work in such a form that all who will, may learn something of the basic facts of electricity and of the modern methods of its application which have made radio and the beginnings of television possible.

In the great dome of the Albert Hall will be suspended a specially woven canopy more than a quarter of a mile in circumference and 80,000 square feet in area. Onto this some 250 concealed projectors will be trained, with a resultant reflected light of 500,000 candlepower, bathing the great arena below with light. In the center will be a statue of Michael Faraday and round about will be assembled many wonders developed from his discoveries.

A complete working model showing a pit-head and generating station will illustrate the conversion of coal into electrical energy for distribution to the user. Alongside these will be actual examples of early generators and motors and their modern forms. A model will show the method of electrical transmission and distribution. A large-scale map will illustrate the national wiring system which is linking the power stations of the country and is destined to bring cheap electricity into the home and factory. Models of electric railways, road vehicles, and ships will demonstrate the value of electricity in its application to transport.

Another exhibit will illustrate the use of electrical power in industry, and the manufacture of electric lamps with the aid of intricate electric machinery, will be seen. The use of electricity in heavy industry will be exemplified by immersion heaters, furnaces and hardening plants in operation. For the housewife all the latest applications of electricity in the home will be on view. In chemistry and electrochemistry, models will show such modern processes as automatic nickel plating and chromium plating, and as a reminder one will be able to see a reproduction of one of Faraday's "volta-electrometers" in operation.

In the section devoted to engineering and radiology there will be exhibits connected with the telegraph, telephone, radio apparatus and the thermionic valve. Some of Senator Guglielmo Marconi's original apparatus also will be shown. People will be able to see how secrecy is obtained on the telephone by the jumbling up of the speech in transmission and its rearrangement into intelligible sounds at the other end. A model showing how transmission is made by beam radio will give people some knowledge of how telegraphic and telephonic communication is achieved with the most distant parts of the empire.

In order to explain some of the wonders of electricity to the lay public, technical instructors will be available to demonstrate the operation and intricacies of the exhibits. And in addition short descriptive lectures will be delivered throughout the period of the exhibit by professors in various branches of chemistry and electrical engineering.

PAN AMERICAN DELEGATES

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 24 (By U. P.)—Señor Sebastian Sampaio, Brazilian consul in New York, and Señor Gabriel Pedro Moacyr have been named delegates of this country to the Pan-American Commercial Conference in Washington next October.

German Academy Is Calm Stronghold Of Culture as World Factions Wrangle

By DR. ERNST POERSTER
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMBURG—In the present period of economic and social stress that threatens to pull the German people into Communism or Fascism, one of the greatest strongholds of hope is the German People's Academy, an institution scarcely a dozen years old.

Founded at the close of the World War, the Deutsche Volkshochschule, or People's Academy, is now generally acknowledged to have proved a success and to exert a beneficial social influence on the masses of the German people.

The People's Academy is an educational institution, of a type peculiarly original. It is intended for all those who have not passed any of the requisite examinations to any of the other higher schools.

The pupils do not attend the People's Academy to learn things to help them "earn a living."

The purpose and aim of the People's Academy is to impart general culture. No degrees are bestowed. No direct advantages are to be derived. There is only the indirect advantage of a broader humanity and a more cultured intellect.

One may enter the academy at 18 and continue as long as he likes. Both sexes are admitted. No entrance examination is required. It is entirely nonpartisan.

The task the People's Academy has set for itself is to help the people of Germany build up a new outlook on life. It endeavors to instill the attitude that advancement can come only through a community where selfish aims are eliminated.

The People's Academy tries to teach by example. It wants to show how ideals of community life can be realized.

Illustrative of the use of example is the "week-end lecture." The instructor and his group of from 30 to 50 people of all classes leave town and remain over Sunday. In one of the Youth Inns they stay overnight and hear lectures and discussions, constituting for two days a complete community.

The German Youth Movement—the members of which are already amounting to many hundred thousands over Germany—is also becoming a strong power of education in Germany. Their ideal is to live naturally. This Youth Movement and the People's Academy Movement are combining their efforts to raise the German people to a higher standard of life.

The People's Academy strives to fulfill international ideals. It is a force endeavoring to lead Germany to success not in rivalry with the rest of the world but as a member in harmony with the other nations.

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PRICE 48/6
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Brave Garb of Shoshones And Arapahoes in Movies Of No Use on Reservation

(Continued from Page 1)

with great wisdom. He is told this by a lessee himself, so it must be true!

In Lander, on the other hand, one is informed that the Indians' affairs are grossly mismanaged, that they — the occupants of the richest grazing land in the State—are practically destitute of stock, and that their revenues from leases are almost entirely devoted to administrative expenses rather than to tribal relief. He is told this by merchants interested in Indian patronage, so this also must be true!

Such divergence of opinion is puzzling, so in such circumstances, still seeking the romantic Indian of the screen, one drives to Fort Washakie, seat of the agency administration.

Generally one finds in the vicinity of the agency headquarters the best conditions prevalent, so in company with a grandson of Chief Washakie, whose rule of iron gave the tribe distinction for many years, a round of visits ensues.

Who remembers Sacajawea, the brave Indian maid who guided Lewis and Clark through the Northwest Territory? Her modest little monument rises on a hillside near the agency buildings, and about a mile away sits another testimony of the way the United States has rewarded its Indian benefactors. It is the home of Andy Brazil, grandson of Sacajawea.

By crawling through a dilapidated fence and crossing a small field one reaches it—a little 8x10 tent, dirty, ragged, patched with gunnysacks and boarded up at the sides.

The Place Is Deserted

The grandson of Sacajawea is not at home, but peering within his tent one discovers in one corner a cot of logs, the mattress composed of loose straw covered with gunnysacks and thin woolen blankets, all in a state of disarray. A small sheet-iron stove and a dry-goods-box cupboard make up the remainder of the furniture.

Curious to ascertain how the Government has remembered the family of the Indian girl whose services to its representatives helped to secure to it its richest territory, one investigates the mess box. It contains about two pounds of sugar, a can of tea, some baking powder, a little lard. Nothing else. A near-by trader volunteers the information that "Old Andy's" fare is eked out by small bits of cast-off meat and an occasional bone from the butcher's table at the trading post.

But wait: Across the fence is a one-room log cabin. It is closed and the door is locked, but one is told that this, too, is the home of Sacajawea's grandson.

"Why does he not occupy it?"

"Well, you see, Andy cant work much, so he keeps the cabin for the accommodation of his relatives who come to help him with the farm."

"Does the farm support him?"

A shrug of shoulders.

"Andy got pretty hungry last winter."

And so much for Sacajawea's grandson.

Along the road a bit another tent shows white against the wide stretch of green grazing land. This proves to be the home of Archie Ute and his family. It is another of those little 8x10 tents, with blankets thrown about on the floor serving as sleeping accommodations, and the usual makeshift food cupboard in the foreground.

Five in Cramped Space

Five persons occupy these limited quarters. In the mess tin is a bag of beans, some flour, bacon, salt and coarse ration coffee. On a table outside the tent are four hoofs of beef, the hide still clinging to them. This constitutes the family's meat supply.

The search for romantic screen characters is proving depressing, but one continues until the little home of Charlie Nagaroni is reached.

Charlie lives alone. In feathered headdress he would satisfy the most exacting demands, but he wears no feathers on the reservation. Cotton shirt, overalls, a bandanna handkerchief about his neck, a store cap on his head, only the two braided locks hanging down either side of his shoulders remain to mark him as a son of the plains.

His seamed face is creased with good nature. His eyes look mildly out on a world which has proved bewildering. At first he is reluctant to talk. He has been most chary of speech since government agents secured an affidavit from him regarding something he did not comprehend, and later explanations by his tribal brethren showed him to have been an unintentional perjurer. But when the talk turns to traders his face brightens.

"Yes," he declares through an interpreter, "the best friends of Indians are traders. Traders give food when there is no money. Traders take interest in Indian. Without traders many would starve in hard times."

Looks for Pension Money

Another "type" is Matavish Allen—Matavish Allen, with his long, white locks, his serene and kindly face, and his dim eyes, ruminating about a son who went away to war and never came back! He lives in one of the government-built cabins. He is cooking small strips of fat bacon over a tiny stove. He greets the visitors mildly.

Have they come to help him with his pension? For long time he has asked for pension money on account of his son, who cannot help him now in his old age. Government fellow say pension money will come, agent say pension money will come, but many moons have passed and no pension money come. If the white brother from far-off place will help him get pension money, he will be very happy, because he will then have food to eat.

More screen color awaits the visitor at the tent and summer wikiup of "Movo's old woman." Movo's Old Woman—and no one can be found who knows her by any other name—is very happy. Her toothless mouth extends in a wide grin as she tells the visitors that today she will eat plenty. This very morning she went out to the brook and caught a fine fish.

Like the other Indians visited, her tent is pitifully bare of furnishings, pitifully bare of food. She sleeps on the ground wrapped in thin woolen blankets, and when winter comes she is often cold and hungry, she says.

Study the face of Steve Tappay, head of another family living in a log cabin near the agency headquarters, and one sees there a more poignant drama of frustrated hopes than ever was presented on the screen.

But Not Like on the Screen

Types? Oh, there are plenty of them in the Wind River country. But off the screen, one realizes that he is visiting a broken people, a people conquered, subdued, indifferent to the future.

And this does not seem strange when their history is considered. Remember that the Shoshones and the Arapahoes were both wide-ranging, freedom-loving people of the plains, although they were age-old rivals. Remember that the process of their subjugation was one of the most ignoble chapters in the history of Indian warfare.

Remember the official report of Col. John M. Chivington after the slaying of 600 Arapahoes on Sand Creek, where he states: "It is perhaps unnecessary for me to add that we took no prisoners."

Remember the Powder River Campaign in 1865 in which women and children were slain indiscriminately; and then recall the last armed action against the Arapahoes in 1874 when Captain Bates and 165 Shoshones under Chief Washakie surprised a party of Arapahoes accused—the victims declare, falsely—of stealing horses and wiped out practically the whole band.

Remember some of these things and it does not seem strange that these Indians are still indifferent to the White Man's overtures, still skeptical of the White Man's creed.

In 1869 the Shoshones made a treaty with the Government for the reservation lying in Wind River Valley between the main range of the Rocky Mountains on the west and the Owl Creek Mountains on the north and east, comprising about 2,000,000 acres. The treaty says, among other things, that "all land lying within the above described boundaries is hereby set aside for the exclusive use and benefit of the Shoshone Indians."

Bitter Dose for Shoshones

In 1877 the Government sent a commission to consult with Chief Washakie to get permission to place a large band of Arapahoes on the reservation. With the distinct understanding that these ancient enemies of his people would be allowed to remain only until the Government could secure for them a reservation of their own, the old chief agreed. The Arapahoes were brought in in 1878. There they have remained to this day, with no compensation having been made for their occupancy of the land.

Relations between the two bands, each of which now number about 1000, have at times been greatly strained, but no open outbreak has followed. It is significant, however, that during all these years there is recorded no case of intermarriage between the two tribes. Today the Shoshones still consider the Arapahoes invaders, and the Arapahoes are helpless to defend their position, being on the reservation only because they cannot help themselves.

The Shoshones are now asking the United States Government to pay them rental for that portion of the land occupied by the Arapahoes for the past 50 years. The bill was introduced by Senator J. B. Kendrick (D.), of Wyoming, about four years ago, and is now before the United States Court of Claims.

The Arapahoes also have a claim in the same court for their interest in the Black Hills which was lost to them at the same time the Sioux and Cheyennes last theirs, as all three tribes were signers of the great Sioux treaty of 1868 at Fort Laramie.

Band Finds Old-Time Peace

But there is, after all, some screen color on the reservation, although it is far from the agency headquarters. Many years ago a small clique of Indians rebelled at the stern rule of Chief Washakie and went off by themselves to a remote portion of the reservation.

Strangely enough, removed from all but the most casual contact with the agency administration, they have prospered. Their tepees dot the course of a clear stream, their herds graze on the rich grass of the Rocky Mountain foothills. They live a free, and comparatively undisturbed, existence amidst surroundings they prefer. Their cattle support them. They follow many of their ancient customs unmolested. In winter they have food to eat.

Speaking of herds, however, brings one to the most obvious need on the reservation. In the richest grazing land of the State the only considerable herds to be found on the reservation are those owned by white lessees. In a land where, as has been shown repeatedly, cattle raising is the best paying industry, these Indians are being urged to adopt farming and sheep raising. Farming they despise. Sheep raising, they assert, does not pay their white neighbors and why should it pay them?

For a time the tribe owned cattle but these, they declare, they were urged to dispose of during a year of depression, and since then they have not accumulated enough funds to buy fresh stock. With a benevolent Government posing as the protector of the Indian, it is hard to comprehend, they say, why the paramount means of livelihood should have been allowed to slip through their fingers, and why, in a distinctly favorable cattle country, they who prefer to raise cattle should be urged to turn to another and less profitable avenue of endeavor.

What Cattle Would Do

There are nearly 2000 Indians on the reservation. Experts declare that 20,000 head of cattle not only would give the Indians all the beef they could eat, but also give them living expenses, a diversity of employment, and an incentive to improve their conditions.

Indians farm indifferently. Furthermore, most of them have no adequate facilities to farm profitably even if supplied with seed. They doubt, too, in the light of recent events, if they could make a living at farming even granted the facilities.

Not long ago the agency sold many Indians seed wheat at $3.85 a hundred pounds. The Indians' understanding was that this was to be returned bushel for bushel when the harvest was realized, as had been the practice in former years.

Instead of this, when the Indians came to pay they were told that, owing to the fall in the market, they could be allowed only 70 cents a bushel. The agency, furthermore, issued orders to the traders not to take grain from Indians who refused to pay up on this basis. It is declared that many Indians still owed the agency money after all their grain had been turned in. Is it surprising, they ask, that they look askance on farming?

The report of the first superintendent of the reservation, Mr. James Irvin, commends the industry of the Shoshones and adds this: "Cattle will place them beyond the contingencies of the chase." Today the contingencies of the chase are even more problematical. A few deer are left in the foothills; a few horses are left, although last winter, mild as it was, made great inroads on this form of diet. If cattle will solve this problem—and experts declare it will—the Indians are wondering why the urgency does not reach the ears of those in a position to give them cattle.

There Is an Oil Problem

Another bone of contention in the district is the Maverick Spring oil field. This field was drilled some 12 years ago and some development work has been going on ever since, but recently the work was held up and the department is apparently taking no action to compel the oil companies to market the product.

The land still belongs to the Shoshones, the leases being handled by the Indian Department. These leases call for production, but extensions have been granted from time to time. The Shoshones and Arapahoes are deeply interested in the field because—if, as is predicted, the daily production should run around 15,000 barrels—the royalties to be paid them would amount, with oil at 80 cents a barrel, to some $1500 daily or more than $500,000 a year.

It may be argued by the department that failure to throw open these oil wells is either due to the present low price of oil or to the feeling that the oil belonging to the Indians should be conserved.

But the Indians contend that, since a pipe line is necessary to market the oil and it will take nine months to construct such a pipe line, this facility should be completed so that advantage may be taken of future advantageous prices. They also declare that revenue from the oil leases would permit the tribes to stock their depleted ranges with cattle and thus give sustenance and employment to those who are now destitute and jobless.

The argument has been advanced that money is detrimental to the Indian. They tell of druggists in towns near the reservation who make much profit by selling rubbing alcohol to the Indians as a beverage. But Mr. R. P. Haas, superintendent of the reservation, declares that there is very little liquor traffic among the Indians as compared with white communities.

Dry Era Helps Indians

"Local and national prohibition," he says, "has undoubtedly decreased the liquor traffic among these Indians, and I believe it is decreasing it more from year to year."

Furthermore, merchants of Riverton assert that the Indians have never spent their money as carefully as they did the last per capita payment authorized by Congress. Most of this dole, they declare, was spent by the Indians for food and absolutely necessary clothing.

Another hopeful note is struck by the character of Indians selected to serve on the council. This council is composed of 12 Indians, six from each tribe, who meet to discuss the problems of the reservation and work out remedies under the agency superintendent. It is noteworthy that the present council is composed almost entirely of young, progressive Indians, most of whom are graduates of Carlisle or Haskell.

The superintendent reports that an income of about $125,000 was realized last year from the leasing of ceded lands and like revenues, $70,000 of which was used for administrative expenses such as clerical hire, education, hospitals and missions. He reports that about 40 individuals have become interested in sheep raising during the year; also the sale of 12 units of cattle, which makes about 25 families now occupied in a measure in that industry.

No, there is little screen glamour to be found in the vicinity of Wind River. Existence is a serious business to most of these fine aboriginal "types."

Feathers Packed Away

The feathered headdresses are laid away, only to be brought out at the famous annual Sun-dance, or when some motion picture director avails himself of the Indians' services at $3 a day. Romantic? Well, for a $3 a day, the Indians say, they can well afford to look romantic. Think of it: In a week they can each earn enough food to keep a family from sacrificing its last horse.

Not all the Indians on the reservation are destitute. Some have fine farms well stocked. Some have paying jobs. Some work for the Government. Some are employed as tradesmen. The superintendent, in fact, reports that all but five or six Indians under his jurisdiction make some effort toward self-support.

Nevertheless, with a picture of the wild, free-riding Indians of the screen in thought, one recalls the pitiful tent of Sacajawe's grandson sitting in broad acres of grazing land on which there are no cattle. One thinks of the "rent money" requested by the Shoshones for the 50-year occupancy of their land, and of the possible revenue from oil royalties, and he considers what a boon it would be to these people if, perhaps, from some such source as these, enough might be realized to set these Indians up in the cattle industry, thus giving them a means to recapture some of the romance they have given the world through their screen work and release it once more in their own daily careers.

Reservation Indian Clings to His Traditions

SHOSHONES AND ARAPAHOES—NAMES TO PONDER

Both photos, H. E. Williams

Left to Right—Matavish Allen, Snowy of Locks, With a Calm Dignity, Awaits the Pension That the Government Says Will Come to Him but That Does Not Come. With Him Is a Grandson of Chief Washakie; Chief Runs Behind and Joe Mood Joe, in the Dress for the Dance, "Gift of the Waters."

Roosevelt's Stand On Liquor Attacked

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Opposition to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, as a Democratic presidential candidate because of his stand against the prohibiton amendment was voiced in the public statement here yesterday by Rev. Arthur J. Barton of Wilmington, N. C., chairman of the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

The statement of Mr. Barton against Governor Roosevelt follows recent indorsement of the New York executive as a presidential candidate by some Southern Democratic political leaders.

"No break between Governor Roosevelt and Tammany Hall," said Mr. Barton's statement, "whether real or affected, will serve to rally the dry Democrats of the nation to his support. . . . Governor Roosevelt's record on the liquor question has already been made. The people of the South know it and are unlikely to be misled by any stories of a rift between him and the Tammany machine. . . ."

Mr. Barton has been called to appear this week in the Senate's inquiry into the use of funds by Bishop James Cannon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the southern campaign of 1928 against Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic presidential nominee.

MELLON BACK FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, returned today on the Conte Biancamano from a two month's stay in Europe, in which he participated in the German moratorium conferences with European leaders.

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THE HOME FORUM

Evening in Westminster

MANY cities have laid their spell upon me—Rome—Paris—Madrid—but amongst them all the charm of London is most subtle and poignant.

In quiet country villages, in the desert, or on far distant seacoasts it tugs alike at your memories, and a nostalgia for its sounds and smells and sights makes the heart long as it longs for the sight of a well-loved face.

And, although many parts of London hold this power, it is surely concentrated most peculiarly in Westminster. Westminster! with its Abbey and its cloisters, its Houses of Parliament, and its full-flowing river!

The particular atmosphere of its streets, seen through the misty blueness of early evening, with the silver sickle of the new moon in the sky, is a memory to thrill the heart for all time.

Not only is it steeped in the very essence of history and romance in its Abbey, its Houses of Parliament, its ancient palaces and halls, it has also gracious, ancient parks where the trees were growing when Charles II was King, and where the green velvet lawns have been clipped and rolled for five hundred years. Such a pleasance is the Green Park, and most truly the Green Park is a place of strange charm and delight. Sitting under its old trees, with a few golden leaves drifting about your chair, you can dream away a perfect summer afternoon, and imagine yourself in a land of faëry.

Through vistas of tree trunks you catch glimpses of green turf and colored flower beds, brilliant with vivid scarlet, splashes of color which give a thrill of delight. The plane trees—the trees of London—with their spotted trunks, all gray and green and brown, fit perfectly into the picture; even the wood pigeons are part of it, wandering about on the grass, too lazy to move away.

It is difficult—well-nigh impossible—to measure the charm of cities, or say in what it consists, but I am coming more and more to believe certain things essential. They must have trees, a river, old buildings, and a particular mellowness given only by age. They must have that strange, peculiar feeling of history and romance which only belongs to places where generations of men have lived and loved, fought and fallen and conquered; where, in short, life has been lived to the full.

The streets and old houses of Westminster are full of this spirit; it combines the old and the new in an almost mystical manner. One wonders what sandaled feet walked the cloisters of the Abbey in days gone by, what prayers and wishes and fervent desires were poured out there. Not so very different, perhaps, from those of the past years, when one turned in to rest from the strain and turmoil, and to pray that friendship and kindliness may be kindled amongst the peoples of the world.

And history repeats itself in Westminster as the centuries roll by!

What great events stirred the passions of those in the Houses of Parliament when the fate of nations hung in the balance during these last days, when the greatest men of all nations strove for peace and understanding of mankind? The same, yet different, as when King Charles was tried in the Great Hall, or when Cromwell broke the Mace on the Commons table.

What manner of folk lived in Smith Square, or beat out the measure of their days in Cowley Street? What strange harness clattered down to the great horse-ferry, or crossed the river on the old wooden bridges?

We who live in Westminster of today have only to sit awhile in the gardens by the House of Lords to conjure up those gardens further down, where the courtiers played in the skittle-alley near the Royal apartments; indeed, we can almost catch the gleam of sunlight on the Queen's barge, drawing up to the water-gate at Whitehall!

But, to enjoy to the full all that Westminster can give us, we must not linger round the Abbey Cloisters or dream the afternoon away in the gardens. Stroll down any of the narrow streets—many of them now slums—leading to the river; each has a personality of its own, and each has its link with days long gone. Here an old mahogany door will arrest the attention, there a couple of rams' heads on the doorposts—or an ancient knocker. Not so very many years ago the night watchman walked these streets—his cries of "Twelve of the clock, and a fair night," echoing from latticed windows and closely barred shutters. Not so very long ago flaming torches flared from the torch-holders on ancient railings, and mounting stones stood before many of the houses here. If you could explore the inside of these houses, you would find many a paneled room, and carved ceilings and mantelpieces, old iron staircases pushed out at the bottom to allow the crinolines to pass down—and not a few old powder closets still left.

Evening comes delicately in Westminster, and the lights and shadows are subtle and elusive. There is a misty atmosphere in the streets—a veil through which we see, as in a dream or vision, the old Westminster of bygone times: the black buildings glow like porphyry, the white coping stones gleam like marble—the last flicker of sunlight catches a windowpane!

And so home, through the blue, lamp-hung night. E. E.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Fog and the Lone Gull: From an Oil Painting by Helen Watson

The Treasure of the Little Tan Man

I had not intended to buy a fan that morning. What I actually wanted was a certain small red book of poems, by one whose name is little known. That was what took me down the three steep steps into the dusty little hit-or-miss shop. And that is what I should have asked for at once. But experience has taught me that, when I am visiting a shop of this sort, where almost anything may be bought or sold, it is wise not to be explicit. There might be things other than that which one is seeking, worth more than a three-cornered glance.

I stood for several seconds blinking and trying to accustom myself to the dim light, when suddenly one of the shadows in a corner took shape and the proprietor of the miscellaneous shop, separating himself from the other dim shadows, came forward.

He was a small tan-hued man, so like one of his own antiques that it would have seemed more fitting if he had been sitting on a shelf labeled with a price tag.

The books, I noticed, were ranged in dusty aisles at the back of the shop. But before I had time to go far in that direction, my eyes having become accustomed to the dimness, I saw the fan. And what a fan it was! It was spread graciously on a small teakwood table near the door, too near the door no doubt. For once having seen the fan, I had no desire to go farther.

Behind it was draped a soft green silken scarf, and the pattern of its exquisite black Castilian lace showed like a thing of magic weave. Its ebony sticks were latticed and carved in garlands and scrolls; on one stick was a tiny heart, perfectly wrought.

Like shadows on the summer grass lay the fragile wild roses woven into the delicate mesh. Like shadow birds drifting high in an azure sky were those that flew in and out in clear spaces in the lace. Like the lip of a sea shell were the delicate scallops around the edge.

The small man, seeing my reverent, hesitating touch of the beautiful thing, was transformed at once. His sharp beady eyes snapped and sparkled, and his face was no longer the furrowed face I had seen a moment ago. He took the fan in his hand and, as he did so, his knotted fingers assumed an almost dainty grace.

"That fan, madame, it is my best treasure. See, it is perfect, even the box." He took from the shelf a long black leather box, shaped like a closed fan, fastened with two tiny brass hooks and lined with pale blue velvet.

Inside the lid in golden letters, still bright, was the name of the maker and the number of his shop in Rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris.

"See," said the little tan man, putting the fan into the box and holding it at arm's length.

"See," said he, taking the fan out and opening it with that unconscious art so delightful in one unassociated with grace.

"See," he pointed to two small letters carved under the tiny ebony heart.

"F. B.," he mused. "I have always thought that that must be for Fedelia B——, the daughter of Captain B——. Always when he came home from his voyages he brought his daughter the best he could buy."

"Fedelia." I repeated the name for the pleasure of hearing its ravishing sounds. "Fedelia."

"She was a great beauty, even at sixteen," he said, half to himself.

"Rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris," I mused, and glanced at the little tan man.

But another change had come over his face and figure. His face had assumed an expression of smooth professional courtesy. I glanced up, and out of the corner of my eye saw outlined against the light of the doorway the bulge of a man. Another customer, no doubt.

I think he bowed to me, but I was far away and did not see. "Always when he came home from his voyages . . ."

For me, there was the vigorous smack of salt in the air. Great sails bulged with the wind, the heavy ship slid down slippery waves. Then there was the mossy dock and the smell of foreign merchandise; with, last of all, a door-yard fragrant with mignonette and bergamot and thyme, and a large white house with a wide green door.

Next the door opened and a slender girl flung herself upon a huge gray-bearded man, all but smothering him in ruffles and kisses. There were lace and sandalwood, there were silks and trinkets and china, and "Oh, a fan, how lovely!"

"—the best that he could buy."

"Rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris."

"The small red book of poems by a poet whose name is little known?"

"That can wait. Another day will do."

"The fan?"

"Yes, wrap it, please." E. G.

Honey in the Heart

About the scented hives that row on row
Beneath the fragrant apple-bloom are set,
Where all day long the breath of mignonette
And drifting rose comes up in ebb and flow
Of vagrant beauty, speed the chanting bees,
Turned home at last with golden argosies.

Within the secret city, tier on tier
Of waxen cells, full-filled from ripened field,
Their summer sweets throughout the winter yield,
Till genial days bring on the infant year,
And murmurous wings from walls of plenty fare,
And choiring hosts beslege the kindlier air.

Like these swift golden bees, that to and fro
On service to the waiting hive are sped,
So would I comfort all uncomforted;
And great with hidden sweetness fain would go,
Transmuting fear and sorrow by love's art.
Let there be honey in my lips and heart.

DOROTHY TROUT.

ONE of the greatest joys of the artist is to find, even in the dreariest of weather, something which inspires him to paint. To the casual observer, much of the beauty of nature lies unrevealed, but those who search diligently find in her a rich store of beautiful things. A picture, natural enough in its appearance, tells its own story.

One afternoon early in May the artist hurried off to her friend's studio in East Gloucester, Massachusetts, down by the wharves near the coast-guard station. Having started out with high hopes of bright sunshine, it was somewhat disconcerting to reach the little seaport town in a deluge of rain and mist. Sitting by the window which overlooked the harbor, and which in clear weather presents a lively scene of many types of boats passing to and fro, of wharves and piers and men at work, one could see the fog like a veil stealthily creep in and wrap itself around the ships until only a few old and worn piles were left in view—perhaps forgotten. It almost seemed, though, as if the fog had purposely left those few simple but useful piles sufficiently discernible and arranged nicely for the picture. The one lone gull who must have known that he, too, would have a place in the picture, early took up his stand on the sturdiest pile and waited patiently, never altering his position until he was sure that he had not been overlooked.

The artist's idea was to express the density of the atmosphere, dimly silhouetting the forms of the shadowy and crooked piles, with a slight indication of wind across the water. Although having taken up the study of painting quite recently, it has already brought many happy and memorable experiences into the artist's life, apart from a heightened perception and appreciation of the things around her. It is like a true discovery, opening up unlimited opportunities for expression.

Impressions of a Leisured Life

If we are to know anything of a locality we must have entrée to the homes of the people. This was freely accorded the art students in many places, conspicuously in Frederick. To actually have access to the private homes, which in the South is almost impossible for tourists and sightseers, was a privilege we tremendously appreciated. The town is full of historic associations and these are materialized in rare furniture, spindle-legged old chairs and tables, material for wonderful still-life studies in Wedgwood china, queer brass candlesticks, copper pots and time-stained engravings, with perhaps a Paisley or an Indian shawl as a background. Even the patch-quilts were worthy of study, being unusual in color, design and needlework.

We did little painting on these trips to Frederick but gathered what was of great value—impressions. Impressions of a leisurely, calm life, of delicate, patient faces, of pleasant voices, gentle manners and mellow, honorable backgrounds. Every corner of old Frederick was rich in "Studio Properties," bits of form, texture and color reminiscent of the olden time.

Georgetown afforded us our nearest, most picturesque and least expensive sketching ground. The Pennsylvania Avenue street car took one for five cents to scenes that rival the palisades of the Hudson, the heights of Edinburgh or Genoa, the castle-crowned hills of the Rhine. Of course you do not believe this—but it is true. Old bridges—what is more paintable than an old bridge? A mighty river in its adolescence—useless as far as traffic is concerned, filled with small rocky islands and great gray boulders, on which every wild flower delights to grow—around which endlessly, untiringly, the water eddies with perpetual song. . . .

Nowhere did I find in my student days more lovely motifs for the study of nature than in the Shenandoah Valley and about Charlottesville, Virginia, and in Greenbrier County, West Virginia. In all of these localities I was able to live at small expense for long times or short, because good friends took care of me. That wonderful system of "Southern hospitality" had its amusing side, but was in the main a noble institution by which those who had more shared with those who had less.—MARIETTA MINNIGERODE ANDREWS, in "Memoirs of a Poor Relation."

Szabadság

Az ez oldalon megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

SZABADSÁG! Igéretekben milyen gazdag ez a szó! Az emberiség vágyódik ezeknek tényleges tapasztalataiban való beteljesülése után, vágyódik a betegség, szomorúság, bűn, hiány, egyszóval minden alól, aminek az emberiséget lenyügöző tendenciája van, felszabadulni. És a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) útján bebizonyítódik, hogy Mesterünk igérete, „Ha szavaimhoz ragaszkodni fogtok, akkor vagytok tényleg az én tanítványaim; és meg fogjátok ismerni az igazságot, és az igazság szabadokká fog tenni titeket", legkevésbbé sem veszítette el felszabadító hatalmát.

Elsősorban arra van szükségünk, hogy „megismerjük az igazságot," amelynek útján felfedezzük miből áll tényleg a mi szabadságunk, mert ennek tudta nélkül sötétben dolgozunk. A fogoly esetleg azt hiszi, hogy a kőfalak és vasrácsok eltávolítása szabaddá tehetné. A munkás, a kereskedő, az üzletember, az otthont fentartó asszony néha talán elnyomva érzi magát és a tágas, szabad vidékek és a routinetól való megszabadulás után vágyódik. A feleség, az otthont alkotó asszony talán azt érzi, hogy gond és aggodalom vesz erőt rajta; vagy talán az otthoni viszonyok egyik zavaros problémája lett látszólag megoldhatatlanná és az elválás és személyes függetlenség ajánlják magukat mint a megoldás egyetlen módjai. Mások esetleg gyengélkednek vagy betegségben szenvednek. Vagy talán az anyagi gyógymódok sikertelensége oly kedélyállapotot idézett elő, amely a szóban forgó betegséget gyógyíthatatlannak mondaná ki. Valaki más, aki látszólag valamely bűnös szokás hálójában van, törekedik abból kibontakozni, de nem tudja a szabadulás útját megtalálni.

A Krisztusi Tudomány egyik tanulója a föntebb nevezett hiedelmek többjének volt áldozata, mielőtt pármit is tudott volna azon szép tanításról, amely az embert szabaddá teszi. Mily ujjongással olvasta Mary Baker Eddynek, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezőjének és Alapítójának következő mondását, amely "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 228-ik oldalán található: „Az ember rabszolgasága nem törvényszerű. Meg fog szünni mikor az ember majd birtokába veszi örökbe kapott szabadságát, az anyagi érzékek fölötti Istenadta uralmát". Azonnal látta, hogy az iroda falai és a napi kötelességek nem tesznek rabszolgává; evvel ellentétben megértette, hogy helyes tevékenység az Isten ajándéka, és így bármi munkát kellett végeznie, abból a minden jó Adója iránti hálájának gyönyörteljes, szép kifejezése lett.

Mikor az Igazság virrad az emberi öntudatra akkor kezdődik meg az ujjászületés, és az azon hiedelemből való fokozatos felébredés, amely az anyagot valódinak gondolja, feltárja előttünk a tökéletes és harmónicus embert mint Isten saját gyermekét. Gyakran az Istent helyesen ismerni akaró őszinte szándék a szellemi felszabadulás kezdete. Elmebeli sötétség a halandó érzékek tévelygése, amely oly mértékben tünik el, amelyben mi a helyes eszméket, amelyek kizárólag szellemiek, felismerjük és örömmel elfogadjuk. Az irigység, gyülölet, bosszú, rosszindulat, gyengédtelenség, önzés, kéj gondolatai nem Isten gondolatai; ezek az úgynevezett halandó elme illüziói. Ha elménk ablakait kinyitva lehetővé tesszük, hogy a végtelen Szeretet, Igazság, és Élet tisztító szelei elsöpörjék a sötétség ezen teremtményeinek meggyülemlett pókhálóit, helyüket az Istent Elme tulajdonságaival, könyörületességgel, szeretettel, bocsánattal, gyengédséggel, erkölcsi tisztasággal fogjuk betöltve találni.

A Biblia tele van az embert felszabadító szellemi ébredés példáival. Ézsaiás próféta így int minket: „Ébredjetek föl és énekeljetek, akik a porban lakoztok, mert harmatod az élet harmata, és visszaadja a föld az árnyakat." Pál Apostol írja: „Serkenj föl, aki aluszol és támadj föl a halálból, és felragyog tenéked a Krisztus." Ez egy egyéni tapasztalat; és egyéni, erre szentelt munkára van szükség. Senki sem hozhat valaki mást a menyországba, de útjukban másokon segithetünk.

A Krisztusi Tudományban megtanúljuk, hogy szabadság az öntudat állapota; hogy ez az állapot magában foglalja azon szellemi, folytonos képességet, amellyel Istent helyesen ismerjük, és megértjük, hogy Isten—az örökké jelenlévő jó. Továbbá mi megtanúljuk, hogy a gonosz, Isten állitólagos ellentétje, soha sincs jelen. Nem könnyebb oly két ellentétnek, mint a jónak és a rossznak, együtt létezni, mint a világosságnak és a sötétségnek. Mikor majd látjuk, hogy az ember Isten szellemi ideája, aki örökké az isteni Elmében él, akkor világos lesz, hogy az igazi ember soha sem vesz részt a test hiedelmeiben, vagyis az úgynevezett halandó existenciában, ami csak egy álom. Igy a Krisztusi Tudomány felszabadítja az emberiséget, mert felébreszti öket, mint a tökéletes Atya gyermekeit, igazi fiúi voltuk tudatára.

Ezen megtisztító folyamatban—az érzékektől a Szellemhez vezető lelki utazásunkban—angyalok játszanak fontos szerepet. Science and Health (Tudomány és Egészség) 581-ik oldalán Mrs. Eddy az „angyalok"-nak következő definicióját adja: „Istennek az emberhez jövő gondolatai; szeplőtlen tiszta és tökéletes szellemi intuiciók; a jóság, erkölcsi tisztaság, és halhatatlanság inspirációja, amely ellenmüködésével hatástalanná tesz minden rosszat, minden érzékiséget, és halandóságot." Valamennyiünknek állhatatosan kell hallgatni az ilyen Istentől jövő üzenetekre, hogy minden olyan suggestiót, amely az emberről tartott fogalmunkat lealacsonyitaná, azonnal felismerhessünk, megróhassunk, és kivethessünk. Szellemi intuiciók megsemmisitik a gonosság suggestióit. A világosság legyőzhetetlen; a sötétségnek nincs visszatükröző ereje.

Mikor az apostolokat börtönbe vetették, „az Úrnak angyala éjszaka megnyitá a tömlöc ajtaját" és parancsolta nekik, hogy menjenek és az Isten szavát a templomban hirdessék. Nem vagyunk-e mi börtönbe vetve mikor betegség nekünk valódinak látszik? Nem találjuk-e, talán keserü tapasztalatok útján, hogy akkor leszünk rabszolgává mikor az anyagi érzékeknek engedünk? Igen. Akkor miért ne fogadjuk el „az Isten fiai dicsőséges szabadságát" és legyünk szabadok? Minket ez a jog születésünknél fogva illet és a Krisztusi Tudomány mutatja nekünk az utat.

The Road Past the Dressmaker's House

The road is a broad, flat hem
Upon the meadow's gown.
Or—I guess it's a drawing-string
That gathers up the town.

Or—maybe a long raw seam
Frayed into grass and sedges,
So golden-rod and asters try
To hide the raveled edges.

No; the road is a ribbon drawn
Tightly from coast to coast,
To keep the friendliness of folks
From getting loosed and lost.

The road is like a tear
In the land from south to north,
And motor cars like needles go
Darning back and forth.

—ANNE FARWELL BROWN, in "The Silver Stair."

Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a wealth of promises the word "freedom" contains! Mankind longs to see them fulfilled in actual experience, longs to be freed from sickness, sorrow, sin, lack, in a word, from all that tends to hold men in bondage. And through Christian Science our Master's promise, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," is being proved to have lost none of its power to liberate.

Primarily our need is to "know the truth" through which we discover what constitutes our freedom, for without this knowledge we are working in the dark. The prisoner may believe that the removal of stone walls and iron bars would set him free. The worker, the shopkeeper, the business man, the homemaker, may at times feel a sense of oppression and longing for the wide open spaces and to be free from routine. The wife and homemaker may feel overwhelmed by care and worry; or, perhaps, some perplexing problem of home relations may have become seemingly unsolvable, and the only way out suggests itself as separation and personal independence. Others may be laboring under sickness or disease. Perhaps the failure of material remedies to heal has produced a state of thought which would declare that the malady is incurable. Another may seem to be victimized by some sinful habit, striving to extricate himself, but finding no way of escape.

A student of Christian Science was a victim of many of the above-named beliefs before he knew anything of this beautiful teaching which sets one free. What a joy it was to read the following statement by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, found on page 228 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "The enslavement of man is not legitimate. It will cease when man enters into his heritage of freedom, his God-given dominion over the material senses." Immediately he saw that office walls and daily duty do not enslave; on the contrary, right activity was seen to be a gift from God, and whatever work he had to do became a joyous, beautiful expression of gratitude to the Giver of all good.

When Truth dawns on human consciousness, the new birth has commenced and the gradual awakening from the belief in the reality of matter reveals perfect and harmonious man as God's own child. Often the honest desire to know God aright is the beginning of our mental freedom. Mental darkness is an error of mortal sense, which vanishes in proportion to our recognition and joyous acceptance of the true sense, which is wholly spiritual. Thoughts of envy, hatred, revenge, malice, unkindness, selfishness, lust, are not God's thoughts; they are illusions of the so-called mortal mind. When we open our mental windows and allow the purifying winds of infinite Love, Truth, and Life to sweep away the gathered cobwebs of these works of darkness, we shall find them supplanted by qualities of the divine Mind, such as compassion, love, forgiveness, kindness, purity.

The Bible is replete with instances of this spiritual awakening setting men free. The prophet Isaiah admonishes us, "Awake and sing, ye that dwell in dust: for thy dew is as the dew of herbs, and the earth shall cast out the dead." The Apostle Paul writes, "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." The experience is individual; and individual, consecrated work is required. No one can bring another into heaven, although each can assist the other on the way.

In Christian Science we learn that freedom is a state of thought; it includes the spiritual, constant capacity to know God aright, to know that God is ever present good. Furthermore we learn that evil, the supposed opposite of God, is never present. No more can such opposites as good and evil dwell together than can light and darkness. When it is seen that man is God's spiritual idea, forever dwelling in the divine Mind, it becomes apparent that the real man never partakes of the beliefs of the flesh, or so-called mortal existence, which is but a dream. Christian Science thus sets men free by awakening them to their true sonship as children of the perfect Father.

In this purifying process—our mental journey from sense to Soul—angels play an essential part. On page 581 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy defines "angels" as follows: "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." We all need to listen steadfastly to these messages coming from God, that we may instantly recognize, rebuke, and cast out any and every suggestion which would defile our concept of man. Spiritual intuitions blot out suggestions of evil. Light is supreme; darkness has no reflecting power.

When the apostles were cast into prison, "the angel of the Lord by night opened the prison doors" and bade them go and preach God's word in the temple. Are we not cast into prison when sickness seems real to us? Do we not find, perhaps through bitter experience, that indulgence of material sense enslaves? Yes. Why not, then, accept "the glorious liberty of the children of God," and be free? This is our birthright, and Christian Science shows us the way.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Words Which Should Be Eliminated

"I wish," says a correspondent, "you would write an article on the shortage of words to express certain things. 'Interesting' is flagrantly an overworked term, and 'sensational' is another. But there are swarms. Ours is, in fact, for all the masterpieces that have been produced in it, a very limited language." If I merely remark that this request came at an opportune moment, I am grossly understating the case, for I can affirm with truth that my friend's grievance has been on my mind day after day for very many years; and I imagine that there are few professional writers who have not been equally disturbed by it—particularly, perhaps, critics, no matter what form of creative art they appraise. How they must recoil from that same "interesting," and from "attractive" and "engaging" and "charming" and "convincing" and "unconvincing" and "realistic" and "fanciful" and "admirable" and "unworthy" and "advanced" and "daring" and even poor old "meritorious"—all the old brigade!

That sub-university system of education—or, at any rate, device for disseminating mixed knowledge—the cross-word puzzle, has no doubt extended many vocabularies; but it does nothing toward replacing "interesting," which is the real bugbear of the descriptive writer. Turning to the latest edition of Peter Mark Roget's Thesaurus, which has been brought up to date (with one eye, I fancy, on the cross-worder) by his grandson Mr. Samuel Romilly Roget, I find that its only mention in the index is under "lovable," the other synonyms for which, and therefore I suppose for "interesting," too, I find to be: "adorable, lovely, sweet, attractive, seductive, winning, charming, engaging, enchanting, captivating, fascinating, bewitching, amiable, like an angel, angelic, seraphic."

Here I must confess that the Messrs. Roget have grievously disappointed me. 'Interesting' should have its own entry and importance. "Interest," however, I find is a synonym for "excite," sharing that honour with: "affect, touch, move, impress, strike, animate, inspire, impassion, smite, infect; . . set astir; awake, wake; awaken, wake up; call forth; evoke, provoke; raise up, summon up, call up, wake up, blow up, get up, light up; raise; get up steam, rouse, arouse, stir, fire, kindle, enkindle, apply the torch, set on fire, inflame, illuminate." As an example of the paternal interest (there it is again!) taken by these partners in lexicology, look at their information concerning the word "cry": "weep, sob, greet, blubber, pipe, snivel, bibber, whimper, pule; pipe one's eye; drop tears, shed tears, shed a tear; melt into tears, burst into tears." . . . What an inter—I mean what an adm—well, what a book! —E. V. LUCAS, in "Turning Things Over."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MRS. MOODY WINS SINGLES TITLE

Defeats Englishwoman in Tennis Final at Forest Hills

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. of San Francisco is now the woman tennis champion of the United States. The former Helen N. Wills demonstrated once more that she stands in a class by herself among players of the present day, by winning the title yesterday for the first time since her marriage, the seventh time since she first came east as a little girl with her hair down her back.

During the past week, Mrs. Moody has progressed through the national title tourney with majesty and precision. She has required a little more time than in previous years to win her matches, sometimes allowing her opponents to use up as much as three quarters of an hour of her time. But ultimately, the champion ended the battle, and each time without the loss of a single set.

Once more it was a player from Great Britain that finally encountered her. But the other finalist came somewhat as a surprise. In place of Betty Nuthall, the winner of the title last year, Mrs. E. Fearnley-Whittingstall, the former Eileen Bennett, furnished the final opposition, as the result of a victory over her better-known compatriot, defeating the latter in the semifinals on the previous day, in a well-fought three-set match.

Outplays Miss Nuthall

It appears that in European play, Mrs. Whittingstall is generally regarded as superior to the 1930 champion, though in the recent Wightman Cup play, Mrs. Whittingstall was omitted from the singles players, and reserved for the doubles only. At all events, she clearly outplayed Miss Nutnall, just as she had overthrown Helen M. Jacobs on Friday. The score was 6—2, 3—6, 6—4.

Mrs. Moody was carried to six games by her semifinal opponent, Phyllis E. Mudford, and required 44 minutes to win, the score being 6—2, 6—4, while against Mrs. Whittingstall her time was 34 minutes, and the score was 6—4, 6—1. In both, whenever she was really threatened, she laid aside her calm, backcourt style of play, and dashing to the net with vigor, forced the play in a way she has adopted only recently. But once in the lead, she eased off once more, and relied on her driving power to hold the upper hand. Miss Mudford was also relying on hard driving for the most part, and the exchanges lacked the brilliancy which the performances of Mrs. Whittingstall exhibited. But when they finally met, Mrs. Moody was just as brilliant, though far more placid, and her greater steadiness accomplished the same result.

Stroke Artists Survive

A curious feature of the latter rounds of this tourney was the survival of the stroke artists as against those who chiefly rely on the chop. All four of the finalists use the chop only occasionally, and then chiefly from forecourt, with their chief reliance the full swing drive and the volley. Mrs. Whittingstall was especially noteworthy in this respect, her volley play reminding many of the work of Vincent Richards, whenever she got inside the service line.

The final round of the doubles will be played today, as Dorothy E. Round, who came through to the finals as the partner of Helen Jacobs, as the result of a victory over Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, and Miss Mudford, does not play on Sunday. This semifinal was hard fought, with the younger pair just managing to defeat their more-famous opponents, the Wimbledon winners, 6—2, 9—7. They will encounter another British pair, Miss Nuthall and Mrs. Whittingstall, as the latter scored an easy victory over the lone American survivors, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank, 6—3, 6—2.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., San Francisco, defeated Phyllis E. Mudford, England, 6—2, 6—4.

Mrs. Eileen Fearnley-Whittingstall, England, defeated Betty Nuthall, England, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4

Final Round

Mrs. Moody defeated Mrs. Whittingstall, 6—4, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Whittingstall and Miss Nuthall defeated Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2.

Dorothy E. Round, England, and Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Miss Mudford and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, England, 6—2, 9—7.

AMERICAN COLLEGE STARS WIN FINALS

ST. MORITZ, Switz., Aug. 24 (AP)—A combined Harvard-Yale tennis team wound up with both the singles and doubles championships Saturday in the annual Carlton tournament.

Robert W. Ryan of Yale won the singles title from William L. Breese of Harvard, 6—1, 6—2, 5—7, 6—0, and then teamed with A. L. "Sandy" Wiener of Yale, once a protégé of "Big Bill" Tilden, to take the doubles final from the Harvard team of Breese and A. W. Patterson, 6—8, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

On the way to the finals the American collegians eliminated all foreign competition, Ryan defeating Xydis of Greece, 8—6, 7—5, while George A. Holloway of Yale beat Sabbadini of Italy, 8—6, 1—6, 6—1, and William R. Bascom of Yale eliminated Nicolaides of Greece, 6—1, 6—1. Breese put out the German, Remmert, 6—2, 7—5.

ONLY TWO WINNERS IN CHESS SESSION

BLED, Jugoslavia, Aug. 24 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Alekhine of France and Vasja Piro of Jugoslavia were the only winners in yesterday's session of the international chess masters tournament, in the first round of which seven games were scheduled.

Dr. Alekhine, world champion, conducting the black pieces, outplayed G. Stoltz, Sweden's youthful star.

Piro defeated Aron Nimzowitsch of Denmark, one of the outstanding figures in the competition.

Draws resulted between Isaac I. Kashdan, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club of New York and Dr. Lajor Asztalos of Jugoslavia, Dr. Tartakower of Poland, and G. Maroczy of Hungary, and between B. Kostisch of Jugoslavia and R. Spielmann of Austria.

Dr. Nilan Vidmar of Jugoslavia and E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany adjourned their game, as did E. Colle of Belgium and S. Flohr of Czechoslovakia.

Defending Champion Gets a Hole-in-One

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Aug. 24

MRS. GEORGE W. TYSON, defending champion from Kansas City, provided the opening punch in the qualifying round of the women's western golf championship at Exmoor Country Club today by scoring an ace on the ninth hole. The shot, on the 135-yard hole, sent her around the turn in 41, 2 over par.

Mrs. Tyson's hole-in-one was the first ever scored in the women's western tournament.

Hurricanes Swamp Hurlingham Four

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—The Hurricane team was the chief performer in the practice games in preparation for the United States open polo championships next month, held yesterday on various fields. Hurricanes, encountering the Argentine Hurlingham four, which had three of its regulars and one substitute, lacking its best performer, Lewis L. Lacey, in the regular week-end game at Fleischmann Field, Sands Point, simply swamped the South Americans, 18 to 4, never scoring less than two goals in any chukker.

The Santa Paula team, also from the Argentine, and without its chief performer, Manuel Andrada, had better fortune against a team lacking the strength of the Hurricanes, though listed at a total of 23 goals. The Argentines defeated the Whites, 14 to 9, on the new Hazard Memorial Field of the Rockaway Hunting Club, at Woodmere, with the losing team including two of the members of the Sands Point regulars for the open, Seymour H. Knox and James P. Mills, as well as Dr. J. D. Richards of Whippany River and William Post 2d of the reorganized Roslyn team, Andres Gazzotti, the Santa Paula substitute, played well in filling in for Andrada.

It was the team play of the Hurricanes that made the chief impression at Sands Point. The two star performers, Capt. C. T. I. Roark, the Irish player who shares with Lacey and Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the honor of being listed at 10 goals, and Frederick Winston Churchill Guest, only one goal behind, cooperated with Stephen Sanford, the organizer of the team, in the most brilliant way, feeding him so effectively that he scored eight of the 18, while the new back, Raymond Guest, was also fully up on the duties of his position, and spoiled many of the combinations staged by the men from the pampas. Of course, the absence of Lacey, and the unfamiliarity with back play by Juan Benitz, his substitute, played a part, but the margin of victory was far greater than the margin between the handicaps of the two, which is five against 10.

HURRICANES	HURLINGHAM
No. 1—Stephen Sanford	Daniel Kearney
2—F. W. C. Guest	J. B. Miles
3—Capt. C. T. I. Roark	D. B. Miles
Back—Raymond Guest	Jean Benitz

Score—Hurricanes 18, Hurlingham 4. Goals—Sanford 8, F. Guest 6, Roark 4 for Hurricanes; David Miles 2, Kearney, John Miles for Hurlingham. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

SANTA PAULA	WHITES
No. 1—Alfredo Harrington	S. H. Knox
2—Juan Reynal	J. P. Mills
3—Jose Reynal	Dr. J. D. Richards
Back—Andres Gazzotti	William Post 2d

Score—Santa Paula 14, Whites 9. Goals—Juan Reynal 5, Harrington 4, Jose Reynal 3, Gazzotti 2, for Santa Paula; Knox 5, Post 2, Mills Richards for Whites. Umpires—W. H. Gaylord and Norman P. Smith. Time Eight 7½m. chukkers.

HANLEY TO ASSIST LAVAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—L. F. Hanley '31, quarter and halfback at Northwestern University for three years, has been engaged to coach backfield players at University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., it is announced here. He will assist William Laval, head coach. Lee is the fourth member of this Hanley generation to take up coaching. His older brothers, Richard E. and Patrick, are coaches at Northwestern, and Michael is backfield coach at University of Pennsylvania. All are exponents of the G. S. Warner system.

BLANEY BETTERS BRAE BURN RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST NEWTON, Mass., Aug. 24—W. O. Blaney, former New England amateur champion, bettered the record for the Brae Burn Country Club course Sunday when he turned in a 68. He was out in 36 and home in 32. He had an eagle on the seventeenth, and birdies at the fifth, ninth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and eighteenth. His card was 7 under par for the course.

LOWERY BREAKS COURSE RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEDHAM, Mass., Aug. 24—Edward E. Lowery, former Massachusetts State amateur champion, established a new record for the Norfolk Golf Club course, here, Sunday, when he covered the 18 holes in 67. This is 3 under par.

TENNIS FINAL TO JENNINGS

Chicago Player Retains United States Public Parks Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich, Aug. 24—George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, retained his title as men's singles champion in the United States public parks tennis championship, which was completed on the Gladwin Park courts here Aug. 23, by defeating Dennison L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C. The singles final required a total of 56 games. Jennings won in five sets, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1, 2—6, 11—9.

Honors in the men's doubles went to Jennings and G. M. Braudt, Chicago, who defeated Mitchell and T. S. Markey, Washington, D. C., in the final round by scores of 6—2, 6—4, 13—11.

Miss McHale Wins

Mary Zita McHale, Dallas (Texas) girl, won the women's singles title by defeating Mrs. Virginia B. Dueker, St. Louis, in the deciding match, Aug. 22. The score was 6—2, 6—2. With Charlotte McQuiston as a partner, Miss McHale also won the women's doubles championship, defeating Mrs. Dueker and Mrs. Ann Lindemann, St. Louis, in the finals; the score being 1—6, 6—2, 6—2. The Texas team succeeds Ethel Haas and Lydia Kayser, Buffalo, who won the title at Washington, D. C., last year.

The men's singles final between Jennings and Mitchell was the longest final since the first annual tournament held in St. Louis in 1923. Jenning's net play gave him the opening set, while Mitchell took the second set on brilliant cross-court placements. The champion was too accurate for Mitchell in the third set. After the usual rest period Mitchell opened up another placement attack to win the set, 6—2. The Washington player broke through Jennings' service twice in this set.

Jennings ran up a lead of 4 to 2 in the final set, but Mitchell evened the score making a number of fast cross-court placements. The Washington player held the advantage game until the set score reached 8-all. Jennings was steadier and led 9—8, but lost his service for 9-all. Mitchell became erratic and Jennings took the next two games to win the set, 11—9, and the match.

Put Up a Battle

After losing the first two sets the Washington (D. C.) team of Mitchell and Markey put up a great battle in the third set. Although having advantage game many times they lost the set to Jennings and Braudt. The Chicago pair succeeded Jennings and J. R. DeLara, Los Angeles, who won at Washington, D. C., last year.

In the women's singles final Miss McHale rather surprised the gallery by the easy manner in which she gained a victory over Mrs. Dueker, the defending champion. While Miss McHale was favored to win, the straight-set victory and the loss of only four games was unexpected.

The opening game of the first set was a long one Miss McHale winning on a placement to center court. Steadiness gave the Texas player the next game for a 2-to-0 lead. Mrs. Dueker's short shots over the net enabled her to win the third game, but errors caused her to lose the following game. The fifth game went to deuce, the St. Louisan winning. Miss McHale won the next three games due mainly to her consistent placements giving her the set, 6—2.

Steadiness Counts

Miss McHale ran up a lead of 3 to 0 in the second set, two games were won on placements and one on errors by Mrs. Dueker. The St. Louis player made a brilliant effort to overcome the lead at this stage of the match, but was only able to win the fourth and seventh games of the set. Mrs. Dueker made a number of errors in the sixth game, while the Texan player's cross-court placements and steadiness gave her the advantage.

In the women's doubles final the Texas team came from behind to gain the victory. Mrs. Dueker and Mrs. Lindemann made only a few errors in the first set. Mrs. Lindemann was very consistent in overhead shots and volleys close to the net. Miss Mcquiston was somewhat erratic in the opening set which the St. Louis pair won 6—1. Miss McHale and Miss Mcquiston began a steady placement attack at the start of the second set which enabled them to win this set 6—2 and the third by the same score. The Texas players gained many points by teamwork and accurate placements from the net position. The summary:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated P. F. Royer, Dallas, Texas, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

D. L. Mitchell, Washington, defeated G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

Final Round

George J. Jennings Jr. defeated D. L. Mitchell, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1, 2—6, 11—9.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

George J. Jennings Jr. and G. M. Braudt, Chicago, defeated D. L. Mitchell and T. S. Markey, Washington, 6—2, 6—4, 13—11.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Mary Zita McHale, Dallas, Texas, defeated Mrs. Virginia B. Dueker, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Mary Zita McHale and Charlotte McQuiston defeated Mrs. Virginia B. Dueker and Mrs. Ann Lindemann, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 61

CHARLES F. (CHARLIE) BERRY

Boston Red Sox, American League

First played professional baseball with the Philadelphia club of the American League in 1925. Born in Phillipsburg, N. J., Oct. 18, 1902. Six feet in height and weighs about 185 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. Graduated from Lafayette College where he starred in football and baseball. His record:

	Position	Games	Batting Average
1925—Philadelphia, American League	C	10	.214
1926—Portland, Pacific Coast League	C	99	.336
1927—Dallas, Texas League	C	89	.330
1928—Boston, American League	C	80	.260
1929—Boston, American League	C	77	.242
1930—Boston, American League	C	85	.289

Giants and Robins Are Coming Fast

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	78	44	.639
New York	67	50	.573
Chicago	66	55	.545
Brooklyn	65	58	.528
Boston	56	60	.483
Pittsburgh	56	65	.463
Philadelphia	50	71	.413
Cincinnati	43	78	.355

RESULTS AUG. 22

Boston 2, Pittsburgh 1.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 5.
New York 4, Cincinnati 0.
New York 8, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 8, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 3.

RESULTS AUG. 23

St. Louis 16, Boston 1.
St. Louis 1, Boston 0 (11 innings).
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Chicago at New York (postponed).

Eight and one-half games separate the St. Louis Cardinals, leaders in the National League race, and their nearest opponents, the New York Giants. The champions were not threatened during the past week and held the lead that they had one week ago. The Giants moved up a step and took second place away from the Chicago Cubs. Brooklyn gained on the slipping Cubs and is now only two games away from the third position in the race. Boston held its place at the top of the second division, with Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Cincinnati following in that order.

The Giants and Robins are making a determined drive toward the top. The Cubs have not been able to keep up the pace set by the McGrawmen and are dropping behind. Brooklyn has reversed the form shown a short time ago and should pass the Cubs before this week is over.

Meanwhile, the Cards are sailing along smoothly and apparently without paying much attention to what is going on elsewhere. However, it was these same Cardinals that came from nowhere at the close of last season and won the pennant. Perhaps either the Giants or Robins will turn the tables this year.

New York's record for the week was six victories and two defeats. The Robins won a like number of games, but lost three. Chicago's average was five and five, while St. Louis had four and four.

The Braves held their lead over the last three clubs by winning four and losing five. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh each triumphed three times and lost on four occasions. The Reds won two out of eight played. Either the Braves or Pirates appear capable of getting into the first division, but there does not seem room enough for both of them.

TOLAN TOPS OWN SPRINT RECORD

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 24 (AP)—Eddie Tolan, former University of Michigan cinder star, bettered his world's record in the 100-meter feature race of the British Columbia track and field meet here yesterday, breaking the tape in 10.3s. He defeated Frank Wykoff, University of Southern California, by two yards, while Percy Williams, Vancouver, Olympic games sprint champion, sat on the sidelines unable to compete.

Tolan's time clipped one-tenth of a second off the world's mark of 10.4s. jointly held by himself and Charlie Paddock of Pasadena, Calif.

Phil Edwards, New York Athletic Club, contributed a spectacular victory in the 1500-meter event over Ralph Hill, University of Oregon ace.

Lee Barnes of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, world's record holder in the pole vault, cleared 13ft. 2in. The vault was good enough by six inches to win the event.

Another record was better when Clarence Hill, of the University of Oregon, won the 5000 meter run in 15m. 26.6s., compared with the Canadian mark of 15m. 48.4s. made by D. McGill of Winnepeg, in 1924. Hill broke the tape 25 yards ahead of Jack Melville, of the Burnaby A. C., Vancouver, who finished second.

Tolan also was victorious in the 200-meter sprint, winning from Jimmy Ball, Winnipeg, by three yards in 22.6s.

EDWARD LEE WINS SWIMMING TITLE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Edward Lee of the New York Athletic Club, with the aid of a current which told against the efforts of several of his more favored opponents, won the United States long-distance swimming championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, on Saturday, on the waters of Long Island Sound, off the bathing beaches of the Bronx. Wallace Spence of the second team of the Mercury Foot Club was second, with Raymond Ruddy, the strong favorite and team mate of the winner, could do no better than third. The first team of the New York Athletic Club, Lee, Ruddy and Walter Spence, swimming first third and fourth, respectively, won the team championship, with eight points, as against 23 against the second team, composed of Wallace Spence, Ben Grady and Parnell Callahan.

A. A. U. of the United States Senior Long-Distance Championship

	h.	m.	s.
Edward Lee, New York A. C.	1	39	02⅗
Wallace Spence, New York A. C.	1	42	24⅘
Raymond Ruddy, N. Y. A. C.	1	44	58
Walter Spence, New York A. C.	1	47	13⅕
Leo Giebel, New York A. C.	1	53	31⅗
Graham Beresford, West Side Y.	1	56	18⅕
Joseph Hodgins, unattached	1	58	03
Jule Woelgesy, Mt. Vernon Y.	1	58	03⅘
Carmine Mauro, Dragon Club	1	59	31⅗
Ben Grady, New York A. C.	1	59	38
Parnell Callahan, N. Y. A. C.	1	59	41
Robert Quick, Brooklyn Y.	2	04	01
Edward Weeks, Bayville A. C.	2	09	14
Gil Dorian, Bayville A. C.	2	09	14⅕
Albert Keilin, unattached	2	21	58

GIRLS DEFEND N. E. A. A. U. TITLES

Claire Walker of the Whitin C. A. and Barbara Norris of the Worcester W. S. A. retained their 1930 New England A. A. U. swim titles on the Charles River Basin Saturday, Miss Walker successfully defending her mile title in 31m. 57⅘s. and Miss Norris defending her 220-yard senior breaststroke title in 3m. 51⅗s.

TIGERS SELL QUELLICH

DETROIT, Aug. 24 (AP)—George Quellich, outfielder recently purchased by the Detroit American League club from the Reading (Penna.) club, has been sold to the Newark team of the International League.

MAJOR YACHTS RETIRE TODAY

Weetamoe Climaxed Season With Close Victory in King's Cup Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24—The major racing yachts including the three cup boats, Weetamoe, Vanitie and Resolute, with several of the M class went out of commission today following the last contest of the season on Saturday in which Weetamoe, owned by F. H. Prince of Boston and sailed alternately by Harold S. Vanderbilt of New York and Richard De B. Boardman of Boston, won the King's Cup by a margin of one second over Commodore Winthrop W. Aldrich's M class yacht Valiant. It was the closest race ever sailed in America by large yachts. Weetamoe, of course, finished far ahead of Valiant to whom she conceded 35m. 17s. time allowance, and just managed to cover the course inside of that time.

The race was sailed in a strong northeast breeze over a triangular course which was a reach, a beat and another reach. Weetamoe covered the 30 miles in 2h. 55m. 9s., or about seven minutes slower than the record-breaking time of this course made a trifle more than a year ago by Yankee in the second of the trial races for the America's Cup.

Vanitie and Weetamoe led the fleet of eight boats including Resolute and the five M class knockabouts at the start from Brenton Reef at noon, all hands reaching out to the southward under ballooners. Weetamote luffed round the first mark 10 seconds ahead of Vanitie with Resolute close astern. All three covered the 10 miles in a trifle over 49m. Yankee's time for the distance was 44m. 55s.

Weetamoe climbed up the 10 miles to the second mark in 1h. 17m. 55s., compared with Yankee's time of 1h. 16m. 24s. She was eight minutes ahead of Vanitie and nine to the good over Resolute.

In the reach to the finish Weetamoe sailed the 10 miles in 48m. 8s., Yankee's time on this leg being 46m. 50s.

Valiant was seven minutes astern at the first mark, 29 minutes after Weetamoe at the second buoy and finished 35m. 18s. after the Prince yacht had crossed the line. Half a mile from the finish Weetamoe broke out a small spinnaker, while Valiant was handicapped by a jammed centerboard. The summary:

Yacht and Owner	Elapsed T. h. m. s.	Cor. T. h. m. s.
Weetamoe, F. H. Prince	2 55 09	2 19 22
Valiant, W. W. Aldrich	3 30 27	2 19 23
Avatar, F. L. Carliste	3 30 39	2 19 35
Istalena, Chandler Hovey	3 31 27	2 20 23
Prestige, H. S. Vanderbilt	3 34 25	2 23 21
Resolute, E. W. Clark	3 05 09	2 29 27
Vanitie, G. B. Lambert	3 05 21	2 31 43
Andiamo, W. K. Shaw	(Did not finish)	

Senators Pressed By New York Yanks

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	85	33	.720
Washington	72	47	.605
New York	70	49	.588
Cleveland	58	60	.492
St. Louis	50	69	.420
Boston	47	72	.395
Chicago	47	73	.392
Detroit	47	73	.392

RESULTS AUG. 22

Detroit 9, Boston 6.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 5, Washington 2.
New York 8, St. Louis 6.

RESULTS AUG. 23

Cleveland 4, Boston 3.
Washington 6, Detroit 5.
New York 10, Chicago 4.
New York 9, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 0.

With the Philadelphia Athletics practically assured of their third straight American League pennant, there is little hope for any other club no matter how fast it may step. Just 13½ games behind the champion A's are the Washington Senators, who have just about forgotten about the pennant this season. The New York Yankees are two games in the rear of Washington and battling hard to move up a step in the race. Cleveland, who holds fourth place in the standing, is some distance behind the Yanks. The second division has St. Louis fifth, Boston sixth, and Chicago and Detroit tied for seventh.

Despite the fact that the A's have just about clinched the pennant for this year in the junior circuit, there are still several positions in the standing that are far from settled. The Senators and Yanks are still staging a battle of their own for possession of second place. The Washington club has held on to that rung in the ladder for many weeks, but the heavy-hitting New York club, with better pitching, seems almost certain to climb up one step. The Cleveland Indians are too far behind the Yanks to expect to do any climbing. However, they have a substantial lead over the St. Louis Browns and should stay in fourth place for the remainder of the campaign.

The four clubs in the second division are closely bunched. The biggest gap is between the Browns and Red Sox, three full games. The Boston club is only one-half a contest ahead of the White Sox and Tigers, who are tie for seventh. Not one of these four clubs has the strength to get into the first division, but the fans may look for more changes in the last half of the race. The Red Sox, Tigers and White Sox will spend the remainder of the season battling to keep out of last place.

VINES AND GLEDHILL WIN DOUBLES FINAL

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., of Pasadena, followed up his victory over Frederick J. Perry of England in the Newport Casino singles finals Saturday afternoon by pairing with Keith E. Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., to win the doubles final by defeating J. H. Doeg, Newark, and George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, the present United States doubles champions, 3—6, 6—3, 5—7, 13—11, 6—4.

The Casino tennis committee fittingly observed the United States Lawn Tennis Association's golden jubilee by having William E. Glyn present to award the individual trophies to the victors and the runners-up. Glyn was the runner-up to the great Richard D. Sears in the first national singles tournament played at the Casino 50 years ago.

NEWPORT CASINO INVITATION DOUBLES—Final Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated John H. Doeg, Newark, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 3—6, 6—3, 5—7, 13—11, 6—4.

ENGLAND WINS ATHLETIC MEET

POINTS STANDING ENGLAND VS. ITALY TRACK AND FIELD MEETING

Event	England	Italy
100 Yards	7	4
220 Yards	4	7
440 Yards	8	3
880 Yards	7	4
One Mile	8	3
Three Miles	8	3
120-Yard Hurdles	8	3
440-Yard Hurdles	4	7
Long Jump	3	8
High Jump	8	3
Pole Vault	6½	4½
Javelin Throw	3	8
Discus Throw	6	5
440-Yard Relay	3	0
Grand Total	83½	62½

Scoring: Five points for first place, three for second, two for third, one for fourth.

By Radio From Monitor Bureau

STAMFORD BRIDGE GROUNDS, London, Aug. 24—The first athletic match ever held between England and Italy yielded a series of keen, exciting contests here on Saturday, with the Englishmen finally emerging victors by 83½ points to 62½. The home team—proverbially strong in track races and weak in field events—gained 57 of their total points on track, but what was almost as pleasing to trainers and other enthusiasts with eyes on the forthcoming Olympic Games, was the greatly improved showing of English competitors in discus throwing, pole vault and high jump. Indeed, it is a long while since England won three field events out of five in an international contest. England was without the services of two of their best sprinters—E. L. Page, English Amateur Athletic Associations's 100-yard champion this year, and F. P. Reid, runnerup—but H. J. Cohen, Achilles star, surprised the large crowd by narrowly defeating E. Toetti, Italian "flier" in 100 yards on a heavy track. All the athletes were tensely strung, for in this sprint, as in many other races, several false starts were made, the Italians being bothered by the starting rule with a longish pause between "set" and pistol, and it was the sixth attempt before the starter was able to get his men away together.

Cohen immediately opened out a yard lead which Toetti cut down to a mere inch with an amazing finishing burst. The Italian had consolation later in the 220-yard race where he registered a clear cut victory over R. Murdoch, English A. A. A. champion, at this distance.

The titbit of the meeting was the 440-yard hurdles in which L. Facelli, Italian champion, and Lord Burghley, Olympic champion, were in opposition. Facelli drew the inside lane and getting away quickly was level with his great rival after 150 yards and then opened out a commanding lead which Lord Burghley failed to close. Facelli's time equaled Lord Burghley's English record, made here last year. G. L. Rampling, Britain's hope for the 400-meter race at Los Angeles next summer, did all that was expected of him when he easily won the quarter-mile run in 48 4-5s which was only 2-5 of a second outside the British record. This performance on a rain-soaked track marks Rampling as a very brilliant hope.

One of the finest achievements of the day was in the high jump in which W. A. Land, tall 17-year-old youth making his international début, cleared 6ft. 1in. in the jump after tying with a teammate, G. Turner, at 6 ft. The last event of the day, the relay race, looked as if it might have been a great fight at the finish but at the second hand over an Italian dropped the baton and an Englishman went on to win as he pleased.

The meeting, which is likely to prove a forerunner to other such contests, sustained a high pitch in enthusiasm throughout the afternoon and England's representatives have a bright outlook for the meeting with the German team at Cologne next Sunday. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by H. J. Cohen, England; E. Toetti, Italy, G. T. Sanders, Scotland, R. Murdoch, England, tied for second; G. Castelli, Italy, fifth. Time—10 1-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by E. Toetti, Italy; R. Murdoch, England, second; G. Castelli, Italy, third. Time 22⅗s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by G. L. Rampling, England; J. A. T. Hanlon, England, second; V. Geradi, Italy, third. Time—48 4-5s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Thomas Tampson, England; L. Beccali, Italy, second T. H. Scrimshaw, England, third. Time—1m. 55 4-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Cyril Ellis, England; R. H. Thomas, England, second; M. Tugnoli, Italy, third. Time—4m. 17s.

Three-Mile Run—Won by J. A. Burns, England; S. A. Tomlin, England, second; G. Lippi, Italy, third. Time—14m. 36s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by Lord Burghley, England; D. O. Finlay, England, second; L. Facelli, Italy, third. Time—15s.

440-Yard Hurdles—Won by Facelli, Italy; Lord Burghley, England, second; M. Denegri, Italy, third. Time—53 4-5s.

Long Jump—Won by A. Maffei, Italy, 23ft. 6¾in. (7.13 meters); G. Cortopassi, Italy, second, 23ft. 5¾in. (7.15 meters); Cohen, England, third, 23ft. ½in. (7.02 meters).

High Jump—Won by W. A. Land, England, 6ft. 1in. (1.85 meters); G. Turner, England, second, 6ft. (1.83 meters); G. Caldana, Italy, and A. Tommassi, Italy, tied for third, 5ft. 9in. (1.75 meters).

Pole Vault—Won by H. Ford, England, 12ft. (3.66 meters); D. Innocenti, Italy, second, 11ft. 6in. (3.50 meters); A. Massocchi, Italy, and L. T. Bond, England, tied for third, 11ft.)3.35 meters).

Javelin Throw—Won by L. Spazzali, Italy, 183ft. 1½in. (55.81 meters); A. Dominutti, Italy, second, 182ft. 3½in. (55.56 meters); E. R. Turner, England, third, 167ft. 1½in. (50.92 meters).

Discus Throw—Won by K. H. Pridie, England, 134ft. 10½in. (41.11 meters); A. Pighi, Italy, second, 134ft. 3½in. (41.04 meters); B. Migani, Italy, third, 129ft. 2½in. (39.38 meters).

440-Yard Relay—Won by England (Murdoch, Sanders, W. J. Simmons, Cohen). Italy failed to finish. Time—44 3-5s.

INNES WINS ANOTHER

MONTREAL, Aug. 24 (Canadian Press)—Victorious in his second major golf turnament, Edwin A. Innes of the Islesmere Golf and Country Club carried off the amateur golf title of the Province of Quebec Golf Association, Aug. 22, carding 148 for 36 holes of medal play.

Reis' El Lagarto Wins at Red Bank

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP)—George Reis of Lake George, N. Y., who lost a chance to win the gold cup, classic of speedboat racing, last week, when his mahogany speedster, El Lagarto, broke down while leading on the first heat, has gained some consolation by succeeding the gold cup winner, Hotsy Totsy, as winner of the national sweepstakes.

Hotsy Totsy, owned by Victor Kleisrath of Port Washington, N. Y., did not defend the title and left the way open for an easy triumph for El Lagarto. The Lake George flash, winner of Saturday's event for gold cup craft, completed a clean sweep of the regatta's two major events yesterday. Outfooting all its rivals by wide margins, Reis drove El Lagarto to victory in the first two 15-mile heats at speeds of 51.21 and 51.49 miles an hour, then loafed along in the third heat to take third place in the final and 1124 points, just enough to win the title.

Pierre Proal's Miss Red Bank, which finished second in the first two heats far behind El Lagarto, took the third at 46.26 miles per hour and finished the race only two points behind the winner. Only three of the nine starters managed to complete the three heats.

John Wanamaker Jr's. Louisa suffered the only serious mishap of the race. Running second near the end of the second heat, Louisa's propeller shaft cracked and the propeller crashed through the bottom of the boat and sank it.

Billy Tuck, of East Greenwich, R. I., won the eastern championship, for 125-cubic inch hydroplanes. Tuck won the first heat Saturday, attaining a speed of 32.47 miles an hour, and finished second in the final five-mile running yesterday. Tuck raced Jake Dunnell's Ludington.

The 151 cubic inch displacement hydroplane American championship, won last year by Dick Loynes with his Miss California, was carried off yesterday by Vincent Cacace and his Lightning 3d from Norfolk, Va. Loynes did not defend the title. Lightning 3d crossed the line first in two heats, second in one and failed to finish in another when Cacace's engine broke down. His average speed for the three completed heats was 30.19 miles an hour. Racing Black Hawk, Joe Thrope of Mullica River, N. J., was second and Edson Hedge's Spitfire, from Atlantic City, third. Lightning 3d had a total of 1161 points, 39 more than the Black Hawk.

Reece Hatchitt of Beechhurst, L. I., drove his Kaydett 9th to victory in the second and final heat in the 10-mile race for class B outboard motors, amateur division. Sunny Girl, driven by its owner, Paul Sawyer of Lake Pocono, Penna., which won the first heat, was second. A first and second place, however, gave Sawyer victory in the event. He compiled 761 points in the two heats. Hatchitt was second with 724 points; Walter T. Bew, third with 685.

Canadians Take Finley Trophy

INTERNATIONAL SLOOP RACE STANDING

Country	Points
Canada	40
United States	30

INDIVIDUAL STANDING

Skipper and Country	Points
G. S. Hanna, Canada	24
E. J. Schoettle Jr., United States	17
G. S. Hamilton, Canada	16
F. Slade Dale, United States	13

MONTREAL, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club's youthful skipper, George P. (Sonny) Hanna, scored his third straight victory in a much-belated race, which completed the international sloop racing series with the Barnegat Bay Yacht Racing Association on Lake St. Louis late yesterday.

The final score was 40—30, and to the winning local club went the W. C. Finley Trophy, formerly held by the American yachtsmen.

Three efforts to race resulted in two failures to sail a race. A morning attempt dragged on for four hours before a halt was called, with the sloops within a mile of completing the 12-mile circuit. At almost sunset time a second attempt was made, this time over a shortened route of about five miles.

F. S. Dale, leading American skipper, led the first attempt, but placed second to Hanna in the only trial completed.

J. Edwin Shoettle Jr., the other visiting skipper, placed right behind him, with the fourth local skipper, George S. Hamilton, last. This gave five points to the total of each rival club.

The final trial was a moonlit affair, and the race was called off when the last of the light airs, which had prevailed all day, failed even to ruffle the water. The scheduled fourth race was abandoned.

GERMAN GIRL FENCERS WIN

NUERNBERG, Ger., Aug. 24 (AP)—The German women's fencing team, captained by Helene Mayer, scored a 7-to-2 victory over the American team, led by Marion Lloyd, in a two-nation meet Saturday. As the result of its triumph the German team won the gold medal of the German Fencing Association while the Americans were presented with a silver medal. The city of Nuernberg gave a valuable etching to each contestant.

SEVEN RECORDS BY AMERICANS

Touring Athletes Take Ten of Twelve Firsts in So. African Meet

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af., Aug. 24 (AP)—America's touring track and field stars put on a gala show of speed and power before a crowd of 15,000 Saturday. They won 10 out of 12 events in a meet with the combined universities of South Africa and the Transvaal, setting seven new South African records along the way.

The individual hero was big Bernard E. Berlinger, late of the University of Pennsylvania. He won four events—the discus, pole vault, shotput and javelin throw—and set new marks in all four.

After Topping, crack sprinter from Loyola University, New Orleans, sped over a fast track under perfect weather conditions to a new South African 100-yard dash record of 9 3-5s., defeating Joubert, the latter came back to win the 220-yard dash from Nate Long, University of Utah, in 21.5s., Topping not running in the event.

In the mile event the South Africans scored their second victory of the day when Grant, of Transvaal, raced home in 4m. 25.2s. Frank Crowley, New York A. C. miler, did not compete, leaving the race entirely to the South Africans. Thompson, of the combined universities, finished second and Jacobs of Transvaal, third.

Berlinger started his individual field by flipping the discus 134ft. 4¾in., came back to pole vault 13ft. ¾in., and wound up the day by tossing the shot 47ft. 10⅜in. and the javelin 183ft.

James E. Hatfield, Indiana University hurdler, won runner-up honors among the Americans by winning both the low and high hurdles and setting a new South American mark over the high sticks.

Hatfield Wins Hurdles

Hatfield skimmed over the 120-yard high hurdles in the fast time of 14.9s., with Evans of Transvaal second and Esson of the same team third. He ran the 220-yard low hurdles in 25.1s., beating Rascller of Transvaal, and Durham, also of Transvaal, in that order.

Walter Marty of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, contributed the seventh new record, leaping 6ft. 6¼in. in the high jump.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE SOCCER FOOTBALL

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 24—Now only five teams maintain an unbeaten record in the first division of the Scottish Association Football League and these are: Heart of Midlothian, Third Lanark, Aberdeen, Glasgow Celtic, and Falkirk. Of these Midlothian and Third Lanark are the only teams to obtain a maximum number of points from engagements to date and on Saturday both registered "away" victories, Hearts defeating Greenock Morton by the odd goal in three, and Third Lanark overcame the famous amateur side, Queen's Park, by 3 goals to 1.

Aberdeen and Celtic were in opposition at Aberdeen and shared two goals; both scored in early stages of the game. Falkirk was entertaining Cowdenbeath and after being one down at half time recovered sufficiently to force a draw at two all.

The highest scoring of the day was on the ground of the Hamilton Academicals, where the home team ran up 6 goals against Dundee's 2 and the next highest were 4 for the famous Glasgow Rangers to St. Mirren's 0 and Leith Athletic's 4 against Ayr United's 1, both winners playing on their own grounds.

RED SOX BUY OUTFIELDER

Secretary Hi Mason of the Boston American League baseball club announced today the purchase of George Stumpf, outfielder, from the Quincy club of the Three-I League. Stumpf is a left-handed batter and thrower, weighs about 160 pounds and has hit .364 in 80 games with the Quincy club. He will report to the Red Sox sometime between Sept. 5 and 10.

SWEETSER WINS CAPE COD OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATHAM, Mass., Aug. 24—Jesse W. Sweetser of Siwanoy won the Cape Cod open golf final at Eastward Ho, with a total of 150 for the 36 holes, just defeating Charles MacAndrew, Quincy, Mass., professional, by scoring a 72 Saturday. MacAndrew scored a 71 and an 80 for total of 151.

RUDDY DEFENDS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIDO BEACH, L. I., Aug. 24—Raymond Ruddy of the New York A. C. successfully defended his Metropolitan A. A. U. 440-yard freestyle swimming championship here Sunday, winning in 5m. 18 4-5s. Walter Spence, N. Y. A. C., was second, and Wallace Spence, N. Y. A. C., third.

COLUMBIA PICTURES CORPORATION

Balance sheet of Columbia Pictures Corporation as of June 27, 1931 shows current assets of $4,328,578; current liabilities, $1,852,193; and working capital, $2,476,385. This compares with working capital of $2,930,365 on June 28, 1930.

Restaurants

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Erlanger Thea., W. 44 St. PEn. 6-7963. Eve. 8:30.

LAST WEEK—CLOSES AUG. 29
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
The GREEN PASTURES
Mansfield Thea., W. 47th. Eves. 8:30, $1 to $3. Pop. Mats. 2:30 Wed. and Sat., $1 to $2.50.

KATHARINE CORNELL
in The Barretts of Wimpole St.
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Presented by KATHARINE CORNELL
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
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Fine arts theatre
STATE THEATRE BUILDING NOW
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Stairs That Reached the Stars.

By MARGUERITE SCOTT TILL

IN OLDEN times there lived a very small boy and his name was Mario; he was the child of the gardener of Story Book House, and often when he watched his father roll the lovely green lawn he would dream of his heart's desire, and that was to become so famous that all the world would point a finger at him, and say, "Isn't he wonderful?"

Very often he would wake up in the middle of the night and watch the stars twinkling away in the dark sky, and sometimes he would talk to them, and tell them of all the wonderful things he was going to do when he became a man. It did not matter in the least that the stars gave him no reply, he went on talking to them just the same.

"I am going to build great big stairs that will reach right up to you," he shouted to them one night from his little bed; and then he laughed with glee to think how everyone would lift their heads to the stairs and say, "Marvelous! To think that that small boy, living in that tiny house, has built stairs that reach to the stars!"

One evening, after he had been weaving dreams in this fashion, he fell asleep; and in his sleep he observed a star twinkling and twinkling quicker than it had ever twinkled before, and growing bigger and bigger until at last it grew so big that it completely covered the small house where Mario lived.

In the blaze of the wonderful light it made, he dreamed that he jumped out of bed and ran into the open air.

And what do you think he started to do?

He commenced to build! It all came quite easily—small houses, big houses, medium-sized houses, red houses, yellow houses, green houses—he built them all, and he worked so fast that they were all built in the smallest possible space of time you can imagine.

Mario, the Wonderful Builder

And all the while he worked and toiled over them, he grew more and more exuberant as he thought of all the flattering things the passers-by would be saying about him when they caught sight of his amazing accomplishment.

He became so thrilled with his thoughts, and he built so fast, that by the middle of the night his work was completed; and so he sat down to observe the general effect.

As he looked, he rubbed his eyes to make quite sure that they had not deceived him.

Why did his houses look so strange?

He got up and examined each one in turn very carefully, and he found to his dismay that every one of them was crooked! The roofs were crooked, the parlor windows were crooked, in fact, they seemed almost to be lurching to the ground.

Poor Mario was quite cast down.

How had it all happened? he asked himself mournfully. He had built them with such marvelous speed and now look at them; something was obviously wrong, and yet he had not a doubt of his ability.

At that moment, in his dream, a very old man came slowly along the street. He had snowy white hair and bushy eyebrows; but peeping out from under them were the youngest clear blue eyes you ever saw.

He was shaking with laughter—as first one house and then another gave him a dig in the ribs or a poke in the back—and it was quite funny to see him trying to prevent the other houses from hitting him.

"My lad," he said, when he could speak for laughing, "do you want me to tell you what is the matter with your houses?"

"You can if you like," said Mario a little doubtfully. Who was this old man anyhow? Probably he was one of the first of the crowd who would soon be flocking to see his handiwork.

"I have lived a good many years," said the old man, "and I have observed many things in my time, good, bad, and indifferent. Pardon me for saying so, but your houses are both bad and indifferent."

Mario did not like this remark, so he frowned.

The Right Beginning

"I have always observed," the old man went on reminiscently, "that people cannot possibly accomplish much unless they first learn how to do the little things, bit by bit, from the beginning."

"Tell me what you mean?" said Mario.

"Well, if I may be permitted to make the remark,—the little things I am thinking about are somewhat like stairs—stairs that reach the stars you know." And the old man gave a very decided wink. "Where I come from," he went on, "people say that a stair is one of the 'little things,' so to speak."

He saw that Mario looked puzzled, and so he added quickly: "When you build a house, for instance, you must first know how to dig a foundation for your house. When you know how to do that, you may be quite sure that you have built a stair on which you can climb just one step higher than you were before."

Mario was beginning to be interested in the quaint and unusual way the old man had of talking, and he listened very attentively.

"You must know how to saw the wood to go into the foundations you make; you must know where to obtain the best timber; you must know how to mix mortar—and many other things beside. Those things may all be likened to 'stairs'—where I come from they call them stairs of 'right reasoning.'"

"Where do you come from?" said Mario, growing more and more interested every moment.

"From Ancient Lights," the old man said, waving his hand in every direction. "It's where they reason rightly you know." And with those words he turned as though about to leave, but Mario held to his coat tails with both hands. "Please, please tell me some more before you go," he said. "I want to build stairs like that to reach the stars."

The old man smiled; and then cutting his words quite short he said cryptically; "Joining! Carpentering! Glazing! Painting! All the trades! Four more stairs!" It sounded just like the beat of a drum in a brass band, or like the captain of a battalion giving orders. And the next moment the old man vanished as mysteriously as he had come.

Mario began to search for him all down the street, but he could not find him, so he sat on one of his doorsteps and began to ponder over the extraordinary things he had heard. What wonderful achievement it would be, if every little thing he learned could really make a stair—stairs that reached right up to the twinkling stars!

And as he thought and thought about it, the stars began to glitter and shine more, so it seemed to Mario, than they had ever glittered and shone before.

And as Mario went on dreaming, he heard the stars all talking at once, and as they came nearer and nearer to the earth he was able to distinguish all they were saying. He began to feel a little uncomfortable because they were all talking about him, and the worst of it was he could not possibly avoid listening, because he was asleep, and when you are asleep you can't just walk away from things. You have to remain where you are until you wake up.

Mario's First Stair

"That little boy," Mars was saying, "has begun to build one stair already—it's the stair called 'right ambition.'"

Mario looked up quickly. It was perfectly true. He had yearned, all the time the old man was talking to him, to learn enough to know how to achieve, and it had built him a stair! There it was right at his feet, all shining and wonderful—all made of radiance.

And then all of a sudden something happened! A dark and somber star flashed from among them and called aloud in solemn tones: "I am the darkest hour!"

At its words, all the other stars burst into a merry peal of laughter, and began pelting the darkest hour with shining, sparkling little things that looked like diamonds; and they sang as they pelted:

The darkest hour precedes the dawn,
The dawn, the dawn is coming fast
And all the world awakes at last!

Then there was a veritable burst of splendor, and the darkest hour threw off his cloak and stood there, a rosy, laughing boy. The Morning Star, always first to greet the Dawn, suddenly sang out: "The stairs! The stairs!". And then Mario saw Dawn, with hair flying in the morning breeze, running up some most wonderful stairs; the light flashed on his white garment and tipped it all over with crimson, and gray, and red, and opal. And as he leaped from stair to stair he called gayly: "Follow me! Follow me!"

And Mario started running up the stairs of radiance after Dawn. It felt just like treading on sunbeams; and as he followed the Dawn up and up, he noticed that one by one the stars went out, and suddenly the day was at hand—

* * *

When Mario awoke he found himself on his little bed with the sun streaming in through the window.

"I am a very small boy," he said to the sun, and then he laughed happily and clapped his hands as a few sunbeams began flickering around his feet encouragingly, "but I am not too small to begin to learn all the little things that will build those lovely stairs."

The sunbeams flickered and flickered in reply; they were so happy because Mario had learned the secret of achievement.

And so it came about that he started that very day, with a song in his heart and a smile on his lips, to learn all about the little things that he did not know, and years later when he grew to be a man he built a great wide boulevard, and a bridge that spanned a large river, and to the people who thought him wonderful he said: "Oh, I just took the little things that I learned, and I practiced them and put them all together like a jig-saw puzzle, that was all." (And sometimes he would add—to the kind of people who understood—) "The little things are the stairs, you know, the stairs that reach up to achievement."

And one night, the wise man, who had grown up from a small boy, and who was the son of a humble gardener, held his arms wide to the stars, and smiled as he heard an echo of the song of long ago:

The darkest hour precedes the dawn,
The dawn, the dawn is coming fast
And all the world awakes at last!

He was glad, oh, so glad, that he had awakened in plenty of time to build the stairs that reached high enough to accomplish things.

And Then Mario Saw Dawn, With Hair Flying in the Morning Breeze, Running Up Some Most Wonderful Stairs.

Butterflies

I love our sunny patio
Where only yellow flowers grow,
Where buttercup goes stretching up
To reach his tallest, tall tiptoe,
Where four-o'clocks meet hollyhocks,
And pansies make a tidy row.

Once, when I saw before my eyes
A yellow cloud of wings arise,
I thought flower-things had taken wings.
But when I looked down in surprise,
Each golden head stood in its bed;
And what I'd seen was—butterflies!

Helen Ward Banks.

Jim Dandy

(Founded on fact)

JIM DANDY was a long-haired, black-and-white shepherd dog. He belonged to Farmer White who kept a great flock of sheep, and every morning in summer it was Jim Dandy's job to take them to pasture.

"Now, then," Farmer White would say, as he let down the bars in the barnyard, "be off with you!" And Jim Dandy would round up the sheep and trot off with his plume of a tail waving grandly. He seemed to know that the master was standing there watching him with pride.

"Woof! Woof! Woof!" he barked, "get into the road, you sheep,' and stay there. If you don't, I shall nip your heels and then you will be sorry."

The sheep seemed to understand, for they went along wagging their tails behind them, as all good sheep do, and never tried to run away.

Sometimes when they lingered by the roadside to nibble at a bit of sweet grass or clover, Jim Dandy would take time to chase a chipmunk a little way or to frisk around just chasing nothing. But he always kept one eye on the sheep, and nothing ever happened to them while they were in his care.

He always looked forward to the master's praise at night: "Good doggie, nice doggie! You can always be trusted to bring the sheep safely home, can't you?"

Then Jim Dandy would race around in great glee and bark at the top of his voice because he was so happy.

One night a strange man came to see the master. They talked for a long, long time, and Jim Dandy understood enough of the conversation to feel rather troubled.

"There are exactly 300 sheep," the master said, "and they'll be ready to go in the morning."

"Ready to go in the morning!" Jim Dandy thought to himself. "What a queer thing to say! Of course, they'd be ready to go to the pasture field, as usual. Where else would they be going!"

Then the strange man mentioned money, which was something Jim Dandy knew very little about, but he had seen it change hands when people bought and sold things.

When the time came for the good-night romp with Jack and Sue, Jim Dandy didn't feel a bit playful. "What's the matter, old fellow?" asked Jack, putting his arm around the great, shaggy neck. And Jim Dandy licked Jack's hand and tried to caper around as he always did, but the fun had somehow gone out of it.

That night Jim Dandy went down to the sheepfold, and stood looking at his charges, huddled together in a great, gray mass.

"I guess there's nothing wrong after all," he thought, as they lay there in the moonlight.

Trotting back to the house and around to the woodshed, he curled up in his bed of nice, fresh straw and went to sleep.

Twice during the night, however, he went down to the sheepfold, but everything was very peaceful, so he came back and went to sleep again.

But early in the morning there was a great commotion in the farmyard. The sheep were being driven down the road by the strange man and his son, and when Jim Dandy bounded after them the master called him back sharply.

"Not today, old fellow," he said, patting the dog's rough coat, "the sheep have a new shepherd this morning, but I'll soon have another job for you." And he went off down the lane.

All day long Jim Dandy wandered around forlornly, or else lay with his head on his paws, thinking deeply. And when the time came for the evening romp with the children, he was nowhere to be found.

"He must be around somewhere," the master said uneasily. "I have never known him to stay away like this before."

Jack and Sue looked everywhere for him, calling, "Here, Jim Dandy! Here, Jim Dandy!" But no joyous bark answered them, and no great, shaggy form came bounding from the darkness to hurl itself against them in gleeful abandon.

The children went tearfully to bed, and the master lay awake far into the night wondering what had become of his faithful friend.

"I'm sure he will come back to the children," said the mistress. But she, too, lay awake listening for the patter of Jim Dandy's footsteps outside.

Early the next morning a familiar bark sounded in the farmyard. Jumping from his bed, the master hurried to the window, and there lay the sheep, as usual, huddled together in a soft, gray mass, while Jim Dandy stood over them fairly beaming and wagging his tail until it seemed as if he'd wag it right off.

"Woof! Woof! Woof!" he barked. "Don't you ever go away again. If you do, I'll nip your heels and then you will be sorry."

The master dressed hastily. "That explains Jim Dandy's disappearance last night," he cried. "Why, I sold those sheep to a man who lives five miles away!"

Marigolds

In a little rubbish corner,
In the midst of ash and grime,
A marigold seed had fallen,
And grown to a flower sublime.

Never a flower more golden!
Never a gold more bright!
It made that rubbish corner
Into a gladsome sight.

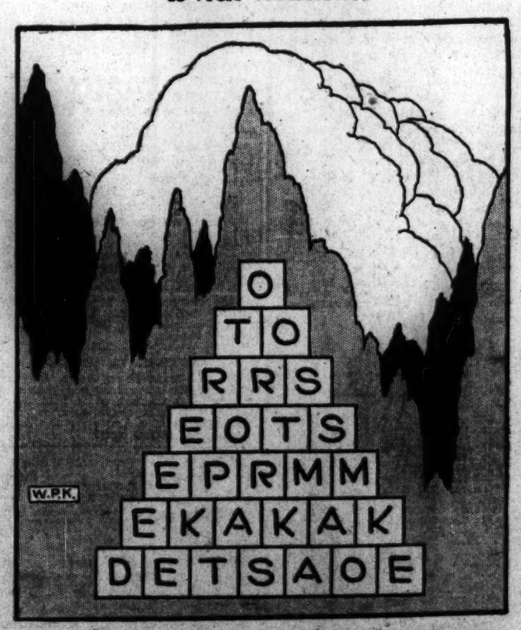
There are corners in earth's wide garden,
Where joys seem few and rare,
But the world of love may lighten
Dull hearts weighed down with care.

If you find a spot that is grimy
You have lots of smiles to sow,
And they'll blossom some day in the future
And make the whole world glow.

Perchance if your corner's gloomy,
And your joys seem few and rare,
If you sow your seed so golden,
We'll have marigolds everywhere!

C. MADGE CARLESS.

What Maxim?



Start With the Letter "S" in the Third Line From the Top and Spell Out a Maxim Concerning Trees, Moving in a Continuous Line (but in Any Direction) From Square to Square. Every Letter Is Used, but No Letter Is Used More Than Once.

Twinkletoes

At a school in Wood Green, London, there is a scholar whose name has never been entered in a class register. She is a little sparrow, and her name is Twinkletoes.

When 10-year-old Beryl Brown was on her way to school one morning she found Twinkletoes in the gutter, where the little bird had flown after being frightened by a dog. Beryl took her up gently and carried her to school, and the sparrow has been attending this Wood Green school ever since.

Twinkletoes soon revived and quickly became the pet of the class. She is a most friendly bird and will fly happily onto anyone's hand or perch on their shoulder. She seems to have a literary and mathematical, rather than a domestic bent, for though she is anxious to learn how to read and write, and add and subtract correctly, she was not at all interested in the sewing class that was going on when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called to be introduced to Twinkletoes.

It is possible that by now she has been entered on the official register by H. M. inspector of schools, who was paying a visit the same afternoon, unless, of course, he felt she was too inclined to pick and choose the subjects she wished to study!

Lest Twinkletoes should feel lonely, or perhaps in order that she should have a chance of passing on her knowledge to a still younger pupil, a tiny robin has lately been brought to the school. As yet it is far too young to attend classes, and lives in a cardboard box filled with hay in one of the staff rooms.

Though at other times Twinkletoes will have nothing to do with such "baby" food, she is most anxious to share in the bread dipped in milk which is gently lowered into the wide-open red beak of the young fledgling. She stands chirruping on the edge of the makeshift nest to remind the robin's foster-mother that it is her turn next!

It is hoped that when the latest scholar grows older, she may take an interest in the sewing class and persuade Twinkletoes that an all-round education is the best.

Two Brothers

Pinkie and Hunter were two little gray kittens. They were brothers and looked so much alike that the only way you could tell them apart was by a white spot on the very tip of Hunter's tail and one tiny white spot on his nose. The little fellows grew up with a big old dog and the three playmates would go to sleep snuggled all in a heap. The dog, Jack, would not hurt them for the world, and they knew it. They had great romps together.

The kittens acted like perfect little gentlemen until mealtime, and then you would never know they were related. Hunter had absolutely no manners. He would crowd the others away and stand right in the middle of the pan, and eat so fast he would nearly choke.

Poor Pinkie would stand and look on so wistfully, for it isn't easy to watch when someone else is eating good things and not get a bite. He would be patient as long as he could and then he would reach in his paw and drag out a piece or two, and eat them slowly at the side of the pan.

You would think that Hunter would have known that he should divide with his own brother, but he thought everything belonged to him. By and by Pinkie could not stand his greedy, unmannerly relative any longer, so he just went away and has never come back. Even animals do not like selfish folk.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to August Calendar Puzzle, published last Monday:

Cricket, tennis, squash, croquet, golf, baseball, swimming, quoits.

Mail Bag

Portland, Ore.

My dear Buzzy:

The other day my mistress showed me a letter from a kitty in England who likes to play in the bathtub. Ever since that I have been asking her to write to you to tell you what I like to do in the bathroom. One day the door was open and as I am a very inquisitive cat I walked in. I hadn't been in there long when I heard something purring to beat the band. I turned around and there staring at me was a big heater, as my mistress call it, with a red face. It was so cosy there that I went to sleep by it. Now whenever my mistress takes a bath I am always there.

In the yard by our house there is a pool with goldfish in it. I like to watch them swim in and out but I don't see them often because they are very shy.

Perhaps I had better introduce myself. My name is Buzzy, I am yellow and white and I live with my mistress, Betty H., who is 12 years old. We both would like to hear from someone who likes cats.

I think I had better go now because it is time for my dinner. Give my love to Sponge and Snubs.

Your affectionate friend,
Buzzy.

Inglewood, California

Dear Snubs:

I am a dog 4 years old. My coat is dark brown and I have a white vest. I like the little girl who is my mistress, but I don't like her to give me a bath. I always sympathize with you when I am told about "the Boss" ducking you.

My mistress has been telling me about the little boy who ran from you when you tried to make friends. I know how you must have felt, because a little girl acted the same way with me once.

With love, Peggy.

Leland, Mississippi

Dear Snubs:

My name is Pep and I am only 3 months old. My mistress is 8 years old and she often reads about you in the Monitor, so I thought I should like to write to you. One day when my mistress went to the hay field she took me. We had a fine romp.

She and I have great fun together. She hides and I go find her, as I'm a bird dog and can scent her tracks. When she leaves for school I am very sad, for I have no one to bark at but the cow and calf, and I get rather tired of doing that. I try in every way to tell my mistress what I want. Please tell me some more ways to do this.

Love from Pep.

Amiandos, Cyprus

Dear Editor:

I wish you very very kindly to find me a little girl for a friend about my age. I shall be 9 in July. My hobbies are drawing lessons, nature and reading. Amiandos is a very nice place 4500 feet up and this mountain is in the Troodos range; just near here there are asbestos mills. In winter I live in Nicosia.

I remain your little correspondent,
Joan K.

Crawfordsville, Indiana

Dear Editor:

My home is in Scarsdale, New York, but I am visiting my grandmother in Indiana now. We come here every summer. I love the Monitor, especially The Children's Page. We have two of the Milly Molly Mandy books. I love the story about "Little Red Shoes" and the Mail Bag.

We have five kitties and a dog. I wish you would put some rabbit stories in the Monitor. I like rabbits very much. I should like very much to hear from any girl about 7 or 8.

Your loving friend,
Penelope C.

La Crosse, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

My sister wrote a letter to the Mail Bag, and received several answers, so I thought I'd like to have some corries too.

La Crosse is a pleasant place to live, and there are many pretty places here. The beach is provided with a bath house, built in Spanish style and has a long stretch of beach where many bathers can enjoy themselves. The beach is equipped with slides, diving boards, etc., and it is great fun to go swimming there.

I should like to have some corries my age (11).

Love to the Mail Baggers.
Arthur F.

Durban, Natal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I am six years old. I go with my brother and sister to the Christian Science Sunday School at Third Church.

My daddy has four pretty canaries who sing very nicely. I have a nice story book called the "Water Babies."

I should like to correspond with other little girls from other parts of the world.

With love to every Mail Bagger.
Evelyn V.

Eagle Rock, California

Dear Editor:

We live in Eagle Rock, a suburb of Los Angeles. I am interested in books and music and am collecting old books, and studying the piano. I have also made a collection of stamps and shells. I should especially like to hear from boys in Africa, South America and Europe about my age (10). Charlton M.

The following would like to receive letters:

Juanita A. (8), Roanoke, Va.
Georgia S. (9), Inglewood, Calif.
Jean J. (11), Milwaukee, Wis.—From girls living in the country or in small villages.
Violet W. (11), Park Ridge, Ill.—Collecting stamps and envelope linings.
Dorothy M. (11), Los Angeles, Calif.—Studying piano.
Betty B. (11), Los Angeles, Calif.
Kathleen McC. (11), Harrison, Neb.—Especially from Germany, New Zealand and Australia and from girls named Kathleen.

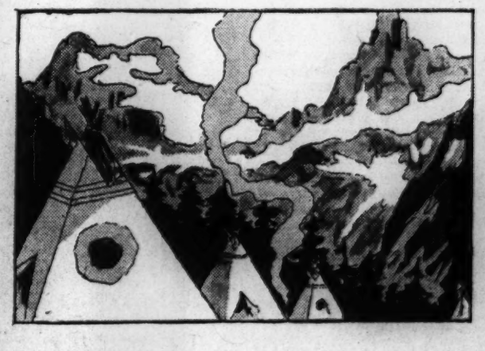
Will the following please send in their full names and street addresses, as there are letters waiting for them?

June E., Lakewood, Ohio.
James Kriechbaum, El Paso, Texas.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.
3. It is our custom, in the "under-20" class, for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

It's Vacation Time in Your National Parks



Will your vacation trip take you to National Parks such as Yellowstone, Zion, Bryce or Grand Canyon? Yes! Then consult The Christian Science Monitor's advertising columns to learn of beautiful routes to go by rail and pleasing hotels and resorts at which to stop.

These advertisers will be glad to send you their interesting booklets of information. They are particularly interested in helping readers of the Monitor plan happy, carefree vacations.

The Christian Science Monitor

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
107 FALMOUTH STREET BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

MARKET SEEMS TO SAG UNDER LIGHT SELLING

Unsettled Tone Is Attributed to Budget Crisis in England

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The budget crisis in England provided a somewhat unsettled background for the start of the new week in the financial markets.

The necessity of a drastic housecleaning in British governmental finances had been apparent since the publication of the report of the government economy committee headed by Sir George May early in the month, and despite the adverse psychological effects of the fall of the Labor Cabinet, high banking quarters in Wall Street circles were inclined to view optimistically the prospect of formation of a coalition government to deal with the situation.

The market manifested a heavy tone in the late trading. It worked gradually lower in the listless trading during most of the day. A partial recovery occurred in midafternoon. McKeesport Tinplate weakened in the last hour losing 3 points.

Losses of 1 to 2 appeared in U. S. Steel, National Biscuit, American Telephone, Woolworth, International Harvester, New York Central and Southern Pacific. Sales were less than a million shares.

The only element of surprise in the British situation was the news that the $250,000,000 Franco-American credit to the Bank of England extended three weeks ago, had been virtually exhausted in supporting sterling exchange. This was in substance confirmed in Wall Street international banking circles, although last week it had been generally understood in the financial community that only a minor fraction of the American portion of the loan had been used.

European Conditions

It was stated in important banking quarters that the Bank of England had as yet requested no further credit here although the opinion was expressed that a further credit could be arranged. It was acknowledged, however, that arrangement of such a cabinet would be facilitated by the balancing of the British budget. The arrival in Canada of Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, has aroused considerable interest and it is taken for granted that he will meet with important Wall Street bankers.

Many observers attach highest importance to the restoration of financial equanimity to Europe, holding it an essential of general economic recovery.

Business news over the week-end failed to provide important clues. Unofficial third quarter earnings estimates are beginning to appear in Wall Street and are of a character to indicate further important dividend reductions. Further wage reductions are being widely forecast in financial quarters.

The $1 a barrel crude oil price objective of Governor Murray in Oklahoma has apparently been achieved, much sooner than generally expected, with the posting of such a price by at least one company. Oil securities, however, were quiet and little changed.

Rail and Foreign Bonds Off

A renewed selling wave swept a number of railroad issues to new low levels today in the bond market. Foreign obligations were generally lower, following the crisis in British politics, and public utility and industrial loans declined narrowly and irregularly.

Atchison general 4s demonstrated their high investment standing by gaining fractions on a few sales when such issues as Great Northern series E 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾ of 1966, and Nickel Plate 4½s of 1978 reached new minimum prices. Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s of 1949 equaled their previous low at 59½. New York Central 5s of 2013, Pennsylvania 4½s of 1970 and Delaware & Hudson 4s of 1943 gained fractions.

A new low for the year in United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½s of 1937 featured the foreign issues. International bankers were not alarmed over the turn of affairs in Great Britain, although admitting that the situation is serious. Wide losses appeared also in Australian 5s of 1957, German 5½s and 7s, German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October 1960, and Polish 7s. Trading in all these issues was moderate. French loans held steady on a small turnover.

Loans of the United States Government were dull with the exception of Liberty First 4¼s and the 3⅜s of 1941-43, but most of them scored slight gains.

American & Foreign Power dropped more than 1 point to a new low at 71 on moderate activity. Declines in public utility issues as a whole were much more moderate.

Industrial loans were less active than the utilities and such changes as occurred were small and divided about equally between gains and declines.

The bond market stiffened in the late trading today, after a gradual sag in the early trading which carried several of the rail and foreign issues to new lows for the movement. The British Government issues were actively traded at somewhat lower levels, but recovered a little in the last hour.

COTTON HIGHER

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—A sharp early advance in cotton today was attributed to active covering in response to relatively firm Liverpool cables, and the talk of acreage reduction or other relief measures in the South. Active months sold 25 to 29 points net higher on this early demand which carried the price of December up to 7.35, but the buying then subsided, and there were reactions during the middle of the day under realizing or reselling by recent buyers. The mid-afternoon market was quiet and steady at net advances of 15 to 20 points.

CALIFORNIA CRUDE OIL OUTPUT

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24—California crude oil production averaged 513,200 barrels daily during the week ended Aug. 22, an increase of 200 barrels over the preceding week, according to California Oil World. Compared with a year ago, when the State averaged 618,950 barrels, this represents a total curtailment amounting to 105,750 barrels.

WESTON ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT

Weston Electrical Instrument Corporation reported for the June quarter net profit of $10,012, compared with $193,722 in the comparable period of 1930.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 24	Last Aug. 22
14⅛	3½	..	Abitibi Pow & P	100	4	4	4	..
23⅛	11⅛	1	Adams Express	500	14	13⅝	13⅞	14
32⅝	22⅝	2	Adams Millis	300	30¼	29⅝	30¼	30
11⅝	4	..	Advance Rumely	400	5	5	5	5⅛
109⅞	70⅝	3	Air Reduction	600	77¼	76⅛	77¼	76⅛
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	5400	16⅜	16	16⅛	16⅛
12⅝	4⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	1300	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
182¾	102⅝	6	Allied Chem	2600	110½	109⅝	110½	110⅜
43⅝	18⅝	2	Allis Chalmers	300	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	..
18⅞	8	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
29⅝	11⅝	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	12½	12⅛	12⅛	..
38	25⅝	2.40	Am Brake S&F	200	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	..
129⅞	88⅝	5¶	Am Can	19400	91⅞	90⅝	91⅞	91¼
38⅝	14	1	Am Car&Fdry	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
86	50	7	Am Car&F pf	10	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	56
48⅝	38¼	3¶	Am Chicle	400	44	43⅝	44	44
14⅛	5⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	500	8	7⅜	8	8⅛
33⅛	18⅝	..	Am European	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛
51⅝	21¼	..	Am&For Pow	9600	28	27	28	27¼
100	84⅝	7	Am&For Pw	100	84½	84½	84½	..
26	9¼	..	Am International	400	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	13⅛
1⅛	⅛	..	Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
15	4½	..	Am La Fr pf	20	6⅜	6⅛	6½	..
30⅜	13⅛	1	Am Locomotive	200	18	18	18	18⅛
7	2	..	Am Mach & Met	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
23⅝	8⅛	..	Am Metal	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
39⅞	5	..	Am Nat Gas pf	10	12	12	12	..
64⅞	30⅝	1	Am Power & Lt	300	34¼	34	34⅛	..
21⅛	11½	.60	Am Radiator	2900	12¼	12	12⅜	..
150	133	7	Am Radiator pf	20	140	140	140	..
12⅝	5	..	Am Republics	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
37⅞	15⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	600	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	21⅜
58½	27⅝	2	Am Smelt & Ref	2100	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅝
138½	117½	7	Am Smelt & Ref pf	100	124	124	124	..
31¼	11⅛	1	Am Steel Fdries	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
113	100	7	Am Stel F pf	10	100	100	100	..
60	42	5	Am Sugar Ref	100	55	55	55	..
108½	96	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	108	108	108	..
201⅜	156½	9	Am Tel & Tl	8900	169⅞	167½	169⅞	170⅝
110½	82	7	Am Type F Pf	10	95	95	95	..
80¾	40⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	200	47	47	47	47⅛
79	38	3	Am WW&E ct	400	44⅛	43	44⅛	..
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	400	8¼	7⅜	8⅛	7¾
40	20⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	400	34¼	34	34⅛	34⅝
4	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	600	1¼	1	1	..
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	1100	24¼	23⅛	24⅛	24
18	8	..	Archer Daniels	200	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	..
72	32	7	Armour Del pf	200	40⅜	39	40⅜	41
2⅞	1	..	Armour Ill B	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
28⅞	5⅜	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	8	7⅜	7⅝	8
29⅝	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	200	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛
203⅜	132¾	10	Atchison T &SF	2900	135	133¼	134⅛	136
108¼	100½	5	Atchison pf	300	105⅜	105⅛	105⅛	..
23⅝	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	800	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝
295½	101½	4¶	Auburn Auto	2900	133	128½	133	132⅞
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
			—B—					
87⅛	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	14200	44¼	43	44	44¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	65	65	65	..
[illegible]	47	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	50	50	50	..
113½	[illegible]	7	Bangor & Ar pf	110	108	108	108	..
14½	[illegible]	1	Barnsdall A	1300	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
81	53½	4	Beatrice Cream	100	59½	59½	59½	..
111	106	7	Beatrice Cr pf	200	110¾	110¾	110¾	..
6⅛	1¾	..	Belding Hem	400	5½	5¼	5½	5½
80¾	74⅝	4.13	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	77¼	77⅛	77¼	..
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	2800	21⅝	21	21⅝	21½
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	6400	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	39⅛
70⅝	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	4000	39	38⅛	38⅞	39
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	2100	37⅛	36½	37⅛	36½
76½	47	3¶	Borden	1200	58	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
30¾	14½	1	Borg Warner	1700	18½	18¼	18½	..
22¾	8¼	1.43	Briggs Mfg	900	13⅛	13	13	13¼
5¼	2	..	Brockway	900	2	2	2	2
69⅜	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	900	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	58⅜
94¼	85⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	..
129⅝	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	110	109¾	109¾	111⅛
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	200	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾
20⅞	6⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	8½	8½	8½	8¼
5⅝	2½	..	Budd Mfg	100	3⅞	2⅞	3⅞	4
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	500	8¾	8½	8¾	..
32¼	19⅛	1	Burroughs Add	600	23	22½	22½	22⅝
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	2500	30⅝	29¼	30⅝	30⅞
			—C—					
53	20½	2	Calif Packing	100	22½	22½	22½	..
16⅝	10¼	1	Campbell Wy&C	400	12⅞	12¾	12¾	..
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
95	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	600	35¼	35	35¼	35¼
45⅜	21⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	5900	21½	21	21⅜	21⅜
131½	51¼	6	Case Thresh	37100	61⅝	58½	61⅝	60⅝
116	85	7	Case Thresh pf	10	87	87	87	..
52½	21⅝	3	Caterpillar Trac	700	21⅞	21½	21½	21½
70	50	7	Century Rib pf	10	62	62	62	..
30⅛	14	1	Cerro de Pasco	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾
23¼		..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
54⅛	27½	3	Chespeake Corp	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	35
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	1200	36	35½	36	36¼
7⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt West	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
27½	15¾	..	Chi Gt W pf	1300	24¾	24	24	..
8⅞	3⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
15⅜	4	..	Chi Mil &Sm P pf	300	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	..
45½	25	4	Chi & N'western	100	25	25	25	25⅛
65½	22½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1000	35⅝	35	35	36
33¾	14¼	..	Childs Company	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	15000	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	22⅛
37⅞	30	3.60§	City Ice & Fuel	100	30½	30½	30½	..
22⅞	13⅛	2	Clark Equipment	100	12½	12½	12½	..
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	700	142½	141⅝	141¾	143
50½	40	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	2100	44½	43½	44⅛	..
17½	9	..	Collins & Aikman	300	13	12⅛	12⅛	..
32¼	9¾	1	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	14	14	14	..
45⅝	20⅝	2‡	Columbia Gas	1800	29½	29	29½	29⅝
109½	98	6	Columbia G pf A	200	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
11⅛	6	.56	Col Graph ct	700	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
111⅝	55	5¶	Columbian Carb	900	69	68	68½	69⅝
16⅜	6	.56	Columbia Graph	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
23¼	13	2	Comm Credit	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	24
21½	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	3800	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16⅞
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	6500	8⅛	8	8	8
100⅜	90	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	98	96	96	96½
14¾	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	1000	13¾	13½	13⅝	14
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	400	7¾	7½	7½	..
18⅞	10½	2	Consol Film I pf	400	13¾	12½	12⅞	13¾
109⅝	82⅛	4	Consol Gas	5000	92½	91¼	92½	92⅝
1¾	¼	..	Consol Textile	700	¾	⅝	⅝	..
8½	3	..	Container A	100	3	3	3	2⅞
3	1	..	Container B	100	1	1	1	1
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	12⅝
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	200	57½	57½	57½	57⅜
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	200	46½	46½	46½	46⅝
16⅞	4⅛	1	Cont Dia Fibre	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
51⅞	34	2.40	Cont Insurance	500	38¼	37⅜	37⅞	..
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
21	10	1	Cont Oil	1100	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	10⅛
12	3	..	Cont Shares	600	3	3	3	3
86⅝	55¾	3¶	Corn Products	700	65	64¾	64K	65⅛
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Prod pf	200	148¼	148¼	148¼	..
18	6¼	..	Coty	500	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7½
63	30⅜	..	Crucible Steel	200	40½	40½	40½	39⅜
106	80	7	Crucible Steel pf	50	88	87½	87½	..
5⅞	2⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	..
2⅝	⅝	..	Cuban Cane Pr	700	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1½	⅛	..	Cuban Dom S	700	¼	⅛	⅛	⅛
48⅞	35¾	4	Cudahy Packing	200	39½	39½	39½	..
100	67	4	Curtis Publishing	1800	67½	67	67	68
118⅝	112	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	..
5⅜	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	2900	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
8⅛	3	—	Curtis-Wright A	600	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
112	100	7	Cushman 7%	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	108⅛
			—D—					
23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
157⅞	107½	9	Del & Hudson	300	112	111¼	111¼	112
45¾	11⅝	..	Denver R G pf	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
195	140¾	8	Detroit Edison	100	158	158	158	..
23	14⅞	1	Diamond Match	200	18⅝	18½	18⅝	..
28⅛	24¾	1½	Diamond M pf	200	28½	28½	28½	..
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	300	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
21¼	17¼	1.25	Douglas Air	200	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17¾
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	8300	84	82⅝	84	[illegible]
			—E—					
13¼	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
185¾	118	5¶	Eastman Kodak	4500	139½	136¾	139½	139⅛
134½	128¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	132¼	132¼	132¼	..
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	500	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	14
74⅜	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	3800	40¼	39¼	39¼	40⅛
9⅞	7	..	Elect & Mus wi	700	7¼	7	7⅛	6⅞
60⅜	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	3500	39	38⅛	39	38⅜
108⅛	92⅝	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	100½
66	49⅛	5	Elec Stor Battery	200	55	54	55	..
49	28½	2	Engineers Pub S	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	35⅜
35⅜	27	2½	Equitable Off Blg	100	28	28	28	28⅜
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	500	17½	17⅛	17¼	17¾
12¾	4⅞	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	5	5	5	5
8⅝	4	..	Evans Auto Load	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
			—F—					
109⅞	67	7	Fairbanks M pf	60	67	67	67	67
6½	3⅝	..	Fashion Park	400	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	..
24	13	..	Fashion Park pf	200	14	14	14	..
92	84	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	84	84	84	..
56¼	36¼	1.60	Fidelity Phe F In	200	42¾	42½	42½	43
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	..
66⅛	56¼	6	Firestone T&R pf	800	63½	62	63½	62¾
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	200	58½	58	58½	59
3	1	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	1200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
64½	20¼	2	Foster-Wheeler	400	22	21½	21½	22
17½	4⅞	..	Foundation	100	8	8	8	..
38⅜	11⅝	2½	Fox Film A	1200	13⅝	13	13⅝	13¼
43¼	22	2	Freeport Texas	400	26¼	26	26	..
			—G—					
60	42	5	Gamewell	70	44½	37½	37½	..
2⅜	½	..	Gardner Motor	700	½	½	½	½
7⅞	4½	..	Gen Am Inv	200	5	5	5	..
73¼	52⅜	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	400	56½	56¼	56¼	..
47	15¼	2	Gen Asphalt	500	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅜
25⅝	17⅛	2	Gen Baking	200	21½	20¾	21½	20⅝
9⅞	5	..	Gen Bronze	400	7¾	7½	7½	..
65	27½	..	Gen Cable pf	10	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	..
54⅜	36	1.60	Gen Electric	7800	40¼	39⅞	40⅛	40¼
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
56	43	3	Gen Foods	1400	50¼	49⅝	50¼	49⅞
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas&E A	300	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
80	35	3	Gen Mills	100	39½	39½	39½	39¼
100	96	6	Gen Mills pf	400	99½	99⅛	99½	99¼
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	50200	35¾	35⅛	35½	35⅞
103⅝	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	103	103	103	..
76	59⅛	6	Gen Print Ink pf	40	70	70	70	..
23	8⅞	..	Gen Pb Serv	1200	12⅛	11⅞	12	12¼
9½	2⅝	..	Gen Realty	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
74⅛	27	6	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	28	28	28	27
57⅝	29	3	Gen Refractories	100	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	34
15⅛	1⅞	..	Gen Thea Equip	500	2½	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
38⅜	18⅝	..	Gillette Saf Raz	1700	19½	19½	19½	19¾
76⅞	62⅜	5	Gillette S R pf	100	67	67	67	..
16⅛	7¾	..	Glidden	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
82	48	7	Glidden ppf	140	79⅞	78¼	79⅞	80
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	7	7	7	7
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	300	28	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	500	12	11⅞	11⅞	12¼
53¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	600	30¼	39¼	40¼	39¾
91	71	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	84	84	84	..
6⅛	2½	..	Graham Paige	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
22⅝	10	1	Granby	400	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
25½	13	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	400	15½	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
18⅞	10⅝	..	Grand Union	400	16⅛	16	16⅛	16⅛
39⅞	25⅝	1	Grant (WT)	400	39½	38⅝	39	39
69⅜	35	3	Great Nor pf	800	35	34½	34½	35⅝
11⅞	7⅛	..	Great West Sug	100	9	9	9	..
6¾	2⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
			—H—					
30	26½	1¾	Hack W pf A	100	28	28	28	..
19⅝	12	1.20	Hall Printing	100	13½	13½	13½	..
103¾	83⅛	5	Hershey Choc	200	97¾	96¾	97¾	97⅞
104	93	6	Hershey Choc pf	100	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	..
19⅛	5⅜	..	Hollander	400	14	13⅞	14	14⅜
9¾	4⅛	..	Houdaille Her B	800	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
68⅛	27	..	Houston Oil	800	43¾	42½	43¼	43
14⅝	6	..	Houston Oil new	1200	8⅛	8⅞	9⅛	9⅛
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	400	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
13⅛	5¾	..	Hupp Motors	400	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	7
			—I—					
89	37¼	4	Ill Central	600	38	37⅛	37⅛	..
4⅝	2	..	Indian Refining	100	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜
86	21⅝	4	Indus Rayon	1000	32⅛	30⅝	32⅛	32⅛
182	74	4	Ingersoll-Rand	100	86	86	86	..
11	4⅛	..	Inspiration Cop	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
12¾	9⅛	..	Insuranshare Del	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞
9⅝	5⅝	.40	Insuranshare Md	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
34	19⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	800	20⅛	18⅝	20⅛	20⅝
15	6	..	Interlake Iron	400	6⅛	6	6	..
5⅛	1⅛	..	Int Agr Corp	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
179⅞	117	6¶	Int Business M	400	143	139	143	144
4	1⅛	..	Int Combustion	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
30⅛	13	..	Int Combus pf	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
60⅛	36⅜	2½	Int Harvester	1200	37⅞	36⅜	37⅜	37⅛
143⅛	131	7	Int Harvester pf	100	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	135
31	16⅝	2b	Int Hydroelec	300	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	22⅞
20⅛	9⅛	.40	Int Nickel	8500	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	13
10⅛	3⅝	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	4	4	4	4⅛
54	46⅛	2	Int Shoe	100	47½	47½	47½	47½
38⅜	18⅝	2	Int Tel & Tel	3600	28⅜	27⅛	28	28
			—J—					
57⅛	36⅛	4	Jewel Tea	200	41½	41½	41½	..
80⅝	40⅝	3	Johns Manville	4400	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	49⅝
123⅛	116¼	7	Jones & Laugh pf	10	118¼	118¼	118¼	118⅞
			—K—					
158⅞	113¼	6	Kan C P&L B pf	10	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	..
7	2	..	Karstadt	200	2	2	2	..
24⅝	10⅛	1	Kayser (J) & Co	200	14	13⅞	14	13⅜
3⅛	1⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	2	2	2	2⅛
15⅛	8⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	1400	10⅛	10¼	10⅝	10⅝
31¼	14⅝	1	Kennecott Cop	2000	17	16⅝	17	17⅛
70	23¾	..	Kinney pf	1000	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	..
29⅝	25	1.60	Kresge	200	27⅝	27⅛	27½	..
27⅞	16⅛	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	10000	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	17¼
35⅛	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	3300	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	31⅛
			—L—					
61	37¼	2½	Lehigh Val RR	100	39½	39½	39½	..
69⅝	45⅞	3	Lehman Corp	700	52½	52	52	52⅛
20⅞	11¼	..	Libby-Owens-F	1700	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	..
55⅝	20⅛	3	Liquid Carbonic	100	25	25	25	..
63⅛	36⅛	3	Loew's Inc	1000	47¼	46⅛	47¼	47⅝
6½	2¾	..	Loft Inc	2200	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
54⅝	40⅝	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	48⅛	48⅝	48⅝	..
125	118	7	Loose-Wiles pf	40	121¼	120¼	120¼	..
19	8⅛	..	Ludlum Steel	200	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	..
52¼	29	..	Ludlum Stl cv pf	100	30	29	29	..
			—M—					
36	23	2½	McCall Corp	100	31	31	31	31
51⅝	34	2	McCrory Stores	100	40	40	40	..
29	24	2	McGraw-Hill	100	23½	23½	23½	..
26⅛	19⅝	1	McIntyre Porcu	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	..
103⅛	71⅜	4¶	McKeesport Tin	900	71⅛	67⅝	68⅛	71⅛
43⅞	21⅛	3	Mack Trucks	600	29	28⅝	28⅝	..
106⅛	66⅛	3§	Macy (RH) @ Co	200	79½	78⅛	79⅛	79⅛
27⅝	10⅛	1	Magma Cop	200	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	..
5	½	..	Manati Sugar	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
61	46⅛	7	Man Elv gtd	20	50	50	50	50
39	25	..	Man Elv mg	2500	27	26	26⅛	25
31⅛	17⅝	2	Mathieson Alkali	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½
39	28	2½	May Dpt Stores	200	32¾	32¼	32¾	..
34	22¼	2	Melville Shoe	100	26½	26½	26½	27
27	22	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
10⅝	4½	..	Miami Cop	200	6	5½	5½	6
16⅜	5⅜	..	Mid-Cont Pet	300	10½	10	10½	..
26⅝	9⅞	..	Mo Kan & Tex	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
85	35⅜	7	Mo K&T pf	100	37	37	37	..
42⅝	14	..	Mo Pacific	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛
107	50	5	Mo Pacific pf	200	52½	52	52	..
29¼	15⅝	..	Montgom Ward	14000	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	20⅞
4⅛	¾	..	Moto Met Gauge	700	1	1	1	..
36⅞	8⅝	..	Mullins Body	100	29	29	29	29
18⅝	6⅛	..	Murray Body	600	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝
45½	35	2	Myers & Bro	300	35	34	34	..
			—N—					
40⅞	20	4	Nash Motors	1400	25¼	24⅝	25¼	25
10¾	4⅞	..	Nat Acme	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
32	17	..	Nat Bel H pf	100	20	20	20	..
83¾	55½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	900	58⅛	58	58	59
153½	146	7	Nat Biscuit pf	400	151¼	151	151	..
39⅝	18⅜	..	Nat Cash Reg	300	25⅛	25¼	25¼	25⅝
50¾	26⅜	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	4300	34⅛	33¼	33⅛	34½
7⅛	3	..	Nat Dept Stores	400	3⅛	3	3	..
27⅞	17½	..	Nat Enam & St	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
44¼	20¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	400	24¾	24⅛	24¾	24⅝
58	33	2	Nat Steel	300	36½	36⅛	36⅛	..
70¼	19¼	..	Nat Supply	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
111	70	7	Nat Supply pf	50	75	75	75	..
76⅛	29⅛	2	Nat Surety	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
24⅞	13	1	Nat Tea	200	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	..
14¾	6⅛	1	Nevada Cons Cop	1200	8⅛	8	8⅛	..
20⅞	10½	1	Newport Co	1200	19	18¾	19	..
24	7	..	Newton Steel	200	8⅞	8¾	8⅜	..
132¼	68¼	6	NY Central	7200	69	67½	69	68⅝
88	23	..	NY Chi & StL	200	24	23	23	25
94	30½	..	NY C & StL pf	100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	33⅛
227	147½	5	NY & Harlem	20	157	156	156	..
12⅛	4½	..	NY Investors	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
94⅞	53	6	NY NH & H	1500	54	52½	54	54
12⅝	5⅝	..	NY Shipbuild	400	6	6	6	..
13⅞	5⅜	..	NY Ont & W	200	12¼	11⅞	12¼	..
29½	15⅝	..	Noranda M	300	18⅝	18½	18½	18⅝
217	139	10¶	Norfolk & West	200	161½	161½	161½	162
90¼	46¾	10a	North American	3400	67½	66¾	67½	67¾
11	4⅜	..	No Am Aviation	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
90½	85½	4	Northern Cent	40	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	89
60⅞	30½	5	Northern Pacific	300	33¼	33⅛	33¼	33⅛
1½	½	..	Norwalk Tire	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
15	8	..	Norwalk Tire pf	20	15	15	15	..
			—O—					
19½	7	..	Ohio Oil	2000	12	11⅛	12	12
5⅝	2	..	Oliver Farm Eq	100	2	2	2	..
75	35	3	Orpheum Circ pf	40	38⅝	36⅛	36⅛	..
58⅛	31⅞	2½	Otis Elevator	200	39	38	38⅛	..
16⅝	6⅛	..	Otis Steel	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
69⅛	30	7	Otis Steel ppf	60	39⅛	37¾	38	..
			—P—					
54⅞	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	1400	46¼	46	46¼	46¼
69½	48½	3	Pacific Lighting	50	128½	128⅛	128⅛	..
11⅞	5⅛	.40	Packard Motor	2200	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
35⅛	25	..	Pan-Am Pet	100	2½	2½	2½	..
36½	24	.40	Pan-Am Pet B	100	30	30	30	..
50¼	19⅝	2½	Paramount Pub	4300	23⅛	22⅝	23	23⅛
6⅝	3	..	Pathe Exch A	400	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4⅝	2⅝	..	Peerless Motor	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝
46½	28½	1	Penick & Ford	400	37⅛	37	37	..
5½	1¾	..	Penn Dixie-Cem	100	2	2	2	1½
44⅜	28⅛	2.40	Penney (JC)	400	43⅛	42	43⅛	43⅛
100	90	6	Penney (JC) pf	100	100	100	100	..
64	39½	3	Pennsylvania RR	11900	39⅝	37⅞	38½	39⅝
250	183¼	8	Peoples GasLt&C	100	195	194½	195	196¼
10⅞	6	1	Petroleum	2500	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	9
102⅜	95½	6	Phila Co pf n	100	101	101	101	..
12¼	6¼	..	Phila & Reading	100	7½	7½	7½	..
52	44¾	7	Phillips Jones pf	10	46	46	46	46
16⅝	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	2500	9¾	9⅛	9½	9¼
1½	½	..	Pierce Oil	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3⅝	1	..	Pierce Pet	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
37	25	2¶	Pillsbury Flour	300	28⅛	28	28	..
20⅞	6⅛	..	Prairi Oil & Gas	900	13⅛	12	12	12
7⅛	2⅜	..	Presssd Steel Cr	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
71¼	56	2.40	Proctor & Gam	400	63½	63⅛	63⅛	63½
96½	72	3.40	Public Service	500	79⅝	78⅞	79	79⅝
102⅝	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	400	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	101½
139⅜	128¼	7	Pub Serv 7%	100	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	139⅛
58⅛	28	4	Pullman	200	30	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	1400	8⅞	8	8⅛	8⅛
101⅞	66⅝	8	Pure Oil pf	10	83	83	83	84
55⅛	24⅛	3	Purity Bakeries	1300	25	25	25	..
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	21000	19⅝	19	19⅝	19½
60	31½	5	Radio pf B	1400	45⅛	43¼	44½	44⅝
29⅛	17½	2.60	Raybestos Man	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
30⅞	5	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
19¾	5⅞	..	Remington Rand	100	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
88	49¾	7	Rem Rand 1 pf	100	45	45	45	..
10⅛	5	.40	Reo Motors	400	5⅜	5	5⅛	5⅜
25⅜	10	..	Republic I & S	100	13	13	13	13¼
10⅛	3⅛	..	Rio Grande Oil	400	5	4⅞	5	5
26	15⅜	2.20	Rossia Ins Co Am N	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
42⅝	24⅞	1.87	Royal Dutch	200	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	..
			—S—					
69½	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	1700	65⅝	64⅛	65⅝	65⅝
108½	98	7	Safeway S 7%	10	107	106½	107	107½
62⅝	9	..	StL & SF	600	14½	14⅛	14½	15⅛
76	15⅛	6	StL & SF pf	400	22¼	22	22	22¾
33⅛	7	..	StL Sou'western	100	14	13¾	13¾	..
20¼	12⅛	1	Savage Arms	200	13	13	13	..
20¾	10⅝	..	Seaboard Oil N	300	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14⅝
63¼	44⅞	2½§	Sears Roebuck	2700	56	55¼	56	55¾
11¾	4⅛	..	Servel Inc	400	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
21	10	..	Sharp & Dohme	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
29½	16¼	1¶	Shattuck (FG)	100	20	20	20	..
10¼	4½	..	Shell Union Oil	1300	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
23¾	10⅛	..	Simmons	700	15	14⅝	14⅞	15⅛
15⅞	6¼	..	Sinclair	7300	11¼	11⅛	11¼	11½
103	77	8	Sinclair pf	100	98	98	98	..
12⅞	3⅛	..	Skelly Oil	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
62	10	6	Skelly Oil pf ww	300	30	29¼	29¼	29¾
39	20	..	Sloss Shef pf	100	21	20½	21	..
21	17⅜	1.60	Socony Vac	4000	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
95	80	5.50	Solov Am pf ww	100	83	83	83	..
54⅛	36	2	So Calif Edison	400	43⅜	43¼	43⅜	43⅜
109½	67¼	6	Southern Pacific	1300	72¼	71½	72	73
17½	7¼	..	So P Rico Sugar	1300	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅜
65⅞	25⅝	4	Southern Ry	200	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25½
83	50	5	Southern Ry pf	100	48½	48½	48½	..
13⅝	6	1	Sparks Withing	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
20½	14⅞	1.20	Stand Brands	2500	18⅜	18	18⅜	18⅛
88⅝	55⅝	3.50	Stand Gas & El	200	62½	62	62¼	62
109¾	101	7	Stand G&E 7%	100	103¾	103¾	103¾	..
51¾	31½	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	4000	40½	39⅝	40⅛	40⅝
19	8¾	..	Stand Oil Kan	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
52½	30⅝	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	4700	40½	40⅛	40⅜	40⅜
34¼	16⅛	2¶	Starrett Co	300	16⅛	16	16	16¼
9¾	5	1.20	Sterling pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
21⅞	8	..	Stewart Warner	300	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
54⅛	25½	3	Stone & Webster	1500	28½	27¾	28¼	28½
26	14⅛	1.20	Studebaker	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅞
45¼	31	1§	Sun Oil	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	..
1¾	⅝	..	Superior Oil	200	1	1	1	⅞
15¾	11⅞	1	Sweets Co Amer	100	14½	14½	14½	15
			—T—					
9½	5⅛	.50	Tenn Cop & Ch	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
36¼	18	2	Texas Co	2800	26¾	25½	26¼	26⅛
55¾	29⅛	3	Texas Gulf Sul	500	34	33⅜	34	33⅝
6½	2½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	400	5	4⅞	5	5
17⅝	7½	..	Texas & P Land	500	10½	10⅛	10½	10⅛
9	3⅛	..	Thermoid	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
23	18¼	2.40	The Fair	100	18	18	18	..
27	16	1.10	Third Nat Inv	100	23	23	23	23
35	15¼	1	Thompson	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18
9	4	..	Tide Water Asso	1000	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7¾
12	5½	..	Timken-Detroit	100	6	6	6	..
59	28½	2	Timken Roller	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
18	6⅝	.40	Transamerica	2400	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛
11¾	6½	..	Tri Continental	400	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
94¼	90½	6	Tri Cont pf	100	90½	90½	90½	90½
10	3¾	..	Truax Traer Coal	100	4	4	4	4¼
24	12	.60	Truscon Steel	200	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
			—U—					
21¾	9½	1.60	Ulen & Co	100	10	10	10	10½
75¾	39	5	Underwd El Fish	300	42¼	42	42	..
13½	8	..	Union Bag & P	400	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	..
72	42½	2.60	Union Carbide	6900	49⅛	48⅛	49	49½
26⅝	14	2§	Union Oil Calif	300	17⅞	16⅞	17¼	17⅝
205⅛	136	10	Union Pacific	1300	142¼	139¼	141	141
87	83⅝	4	Union Pac pf	300	85¼	85	85	..
25⅝	20	1.60	Union Tank Car	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
38⅞	20⅞	..	United Air&Tr	4900	27⅞	26⅝	27⅞	27⅛
61¼	46	3	United A&T pf	100	59	59	59	59
28¾	13	..	United Cardon	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
31⅛	16⅛	.75	United Corp	7600	22	21⅝	22	21⅞
52⅛	44⅞	3	United Corp pf	900	51	50⅝	50⅞	51
3⅛	2	..	United Dyewood	20	2½	2½	2½	..
67⅞	48¼	4	United Fruit	300	55½	55	55½	..
37½	25⅝	1.20	United Gas&I	1900	29	28¾	29	28¾
106½	98⅝	5	United G I pf	100	106⅛	106½	106½	..
12⅞	5⅞	..	US Hoffman M	500	10	10	10	10
77⅝	24⅝	..	US Indus Alco	1100	32½	31⅛	32⅛	32⅛
10⅞	3⅝	..	US Leather	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
37⅛	21	2	US Pipe & Fdry	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	..
70⅛	17¼	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	100	18	18	18	18
36⅜	13½	1	US Realty	300	15	14⅞	14⅞	..
152⅝	83⅛	4	US Steel	35300	87⅛	85⅝	87⅛	87½
150	136½	7	US Steel pf	1300	137⅝	137	137	137
60	9⅛	..	Univ P&R pf	10	30	30	30	..
31	10½	2	Utilities P&Lt A	1600	22¾	22½	22¾	22¾
			—V—					
28	14	..	Vadsco Sales pf	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
76¾	23⅛	..	Vanadium	2200	27	26	26⅝	26⅝
60	22¼	..	Van Raalte pf	50	42	42	42	..
3¼	1	—	Va-Caro Chem	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
71¾	59	..	Va-C Chem 7%	100	59	59	59	..
34	22	..	Va Iron C & C	30	21	21	21	..
71⅜	38½	4	Vulcan eDtin	30	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	47
97	90	7	Vulcan pf	90	94½	94	94	..
			—W—					
26	8	..	Wabash RR	300	9	9	9	9¼
27⅞	21	1.50	Waldorf System	200	25¾	25⅝	25¾	26⅛
20⅜	4⅞	..	Warner Bros A	6800	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	8⅛
46⅝	14½	2	Warren Bros	300	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	19
103	92	6	W Penn El pf	100	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	..
112	102½	7	W Penn El 7%	30	107¼	106⅝	106⅝	107¾
12⅞	4¾	..	Westn Dairy P B	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
19⅝	9	..	Westn Maryland	400	11⅛	11	11	11¼
150¾	96½	8	West Union	2500	111	109¼	112	111⅛
36¼	20	2	Westing Air Br	1300	24	23⅞	23⅞	24
107¾	54¼	4	Westing Elec	12600	63	61⅛	62⅜	62⅝
28	16	1	Weston El Instru	500	15¾	14	14⅛	..
40	18	2	Westvaco Chlor	300	17½	17⅛	17⅛	..
26⅛	15⅛	1	White Motor	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
47⅝	36⅛	4	White Rock	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
9⅝	3⅛	..	Wilcox Oil & G	100	5	5	5	5⅛
30	29	2.50	Wilcox Rich A	100	26	26	26	..
8	3⅜	..	Wilys-Overland	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
10⅜	4⅛	..	Wilson & Co A	100	5	5	5	5⅛
51⅞	21	..	Wilson & C pf	200	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
72¾	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	4600	69⅛	68⅛	69⅞	70⅛
106⅞	37⅛	..	Worthton Pump	2200	43½	42¼	43	43⅝
[illegible]	66⅜	4	Wrigley	400	72⅜	71⅛	71⅛	..
			—Y—					
15⅛	5⅝	..	Yellow Truck	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
78	38	2	Youngstown	100	42	42	42	..
29	14½	3	Young Sp & Wire	100	17	17	17	17

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; rails record new lows.

Bonds: Irregular; rails strengthened in late rally.

Curb: Heavy; changes narrow in dull trading.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; sterling steady; French franc sags.

Cotton: Higher; firm cables and small ginnings.

Sugar: Lower; easier spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; large increase visible supply, sympathy with corn.

Corn: Easy; large receipts, beneficial rains Kansas.

Cattle: Steady to lower.

Hogs: Lower.

FOREIGN

London: Stock market firmer but business dull.

Paris: Bourse shows no effect of British Cabinet changes; trading was extremely dull.

Berlin: Boerse closed.

PUBLIC UTILITIES FACE NEW PROBLEMS, EXECUTIVE DECLARES

An old frontier in development of the electric and gas industries—extension of service to new customers—is almost won, giving rise to new and more intricate problems in the immediate future, H. C. Hopson, vice-president and treasurer of the Associated Gas & Electric Company, says in the Bankers' Magazine.

He declares that just as new economic problems arose on the completion of the swift westward expansion that marked American economic development during the last century, so new problems are arising in the public utilities business on completion of their own rapid expansion in extending gas service to 16,000,000 customers and electric service to 24,000,000.

Since the utilities cannot depend for much of their future growth upon the addition of new customers, they must seek it through increased use of gas and electricity by customers already served, Mr. Hopson says, pointing out that in domestic service alone, use of electricity can be increased thirteenfold and use of gas tenfold before saturation is reached.

This problem and that of public relations are the two major issues now facing the public utilities, he concluded.

STOCKS AT LONDON FIRM AS POLITICAL SITUATION CLEARS

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The stock market was relieved today at the removal of uncertainty over the political situation through the resignation of the Labor Cabinet and constitution of a National Government for settlement of the economic and financial crisis, but business continued dull.

It was realized that some time must elapse before the new government would be able to straighten out the financial tangle. Meanwhile fresh ventures were unlikely to take place in any department.

Steel, iron, and industrial shares hardened fractionally this afternoon on tariff hopes. Prices on gilt-edged securities and home rails were maintained, but foreign issues were dull, with German bonds flat.

Foreign exchanges continued generally steady with New York and Paris rates maintained at the previous levels.

The Paris Bourse, extremely dull while awaiting the outcome of the English crisis, showed no effect of the Labor resignation. Internationals held firm. The close was quiet.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 12:05 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug. 24	Last Aug. 22
296	Am T&T	169¾	168	168⅝	179⅝
2000	Andes Pet	.10	.10	.10	.11
20	Anaconda	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..
178	Bos El	94	93½	94	94½
100	Bos & Alb	181	181	181	..
30	B&M pr pf	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅞
20	Brown	23	22⅛	22⅛	..
5	Chi Junct pf	105	105	105	..
100	Cop Range	4½	4½	4½	4½
118	E G&F prpf	88	87½	87¾	..
21	Edison El	265½	264	264	..
60	First Nat S	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	59½
30	Mason Val	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	..
55	Mass Util	4	3¾	4	3¾
45	Nash	24⅞	24½	24½	..
30	Nat Ser	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	1⅞
55	NE Tel	142½	142	142½	142
105	Quincy Min	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
42	Shawmut	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
40	Stone Web	28⅛	28	28	..
150	Swift & Co	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	..
20	Torrington	43¼	43¼	43¼	44
260	Un Twist D	17½	17½	17½	..
535	Uni Found	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
43	Uni Shoe	54½	54	54	54¼
10	Uni Gas	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
50	US&El Pow	4	4	4	..
10	Util Eq pf	73¾	73¾	73¾	..
	BONDS				
$5000	E Mass 4½s	35	35	35	..
1000	KCM&B s	99	99	99	..

HATHAWAY INCOME

Hathaway Bakeries, Inc., in the year ended July 18, 1931, earned net income after all charges, including depreciation and taxes, of $410,846, equivalent after preferred and class A dividends, to $1.22 a share before participation of the class A stock and 85 cents a share after participation, on 135,000 class B shares excluding treasury stock. In the 53 weeks to January 3, last, net was $545,620, equivalent on the same basis, to $2.22 and $1.55 a class B share, respectively. In the year to Dec. 31, 1929, net was $416,844, equal to $1.14 and 88 cents a share, respectively, on 150,000 class B shares.

NATIONAL SERVICE COMPANIES

Total ice tonnage sold in July by underlying properties of National Service Companies, which operate in larger cities of New England and Westchester County, constituted a new record for these companies; 169,000 tons were sold, compared with 167,000 tons in July, 1930. August tonnage movement is ahead so far indicating that the third quarter of this group of companies should show favorable earnings comparisons.

GRAND-SILVER STORES

F. & W. Grand-Silver Stores, Inc., reported for the six months ended June 30 estimated net earnings of $537,758, equal to $1.04 a common share, compared with $792,408, or $1.41 a share, for the corresponding period last year.

Encouragement In Business Outlook Is Seen by Bank

Encouragement in the business outlook is seen in the fact that consumption of merchandise representing daily necessaries such as food and clothing has remained relatively high, says the Union Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio. On the other hand, the bank points out that some of the heavy industries have shown still further declines, and a general attitude of caution continues.

"Operations of steel mills and blast furnaces in July declined to the lowest point of the depression, reaching about 30 per cent of capacity," says the bank in its magazine, Trade Winds. "From present indications August may show a slight improvement over July and a further moderate upturn is expected in September.

"Should such an upturn occur, however, it will remain to be seen as to whether it is anything more than seasonal, as, at the present time, there does not seem to be developing in any consuming quarter any pronounced demand of sufficient importance in any consuming quarter to provide a long-term impetus.

"It is encouraging to note that finished steel prices have been fairly well maintained.

"In the petroleum field the evident necessity of drastic action, to prevent excessive and wasteful production, has led to the adoption of arbitrary measures, backed by state authority, in both Oklahoma and Texas.

"While it is doubtful whether such measures can effect any permanent remedy, it is to be hoped that they will help stabilize the immediate situation, especially with respect to the price, and point the way toward more effective coöperative measures within the industry.

"Certainly it is significant that in spite of reduced incomes, due to unemployment or other causes, the public somehow contrives to buy food in the usual volume, and to make necessary replacements of clothing. Production values of textile mills and shoe factories, for instance have been running ahead of last year."

WEAKNESS OF CORN AND OATS CHECKS ADVANCE OF WHEAT

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—Wheat showed a moderate response to firmness in Liverpool at the start today, but weakened immediately afterward because of pronounced weakness of corn and oats. All deliveries of corn and oats sold at new low prices for the season with liquidation and stop-loss selling affecting the break.

Wheat opened ⅛ to ¾ cent higher and reacted later. Corn started ⅛ to ½ off and continued down grade.

Opening prices were: Wheat—September, 48⅞; December, 53⅞@⅞; March, 56¼; May, 57⅞@⅞. Corn—September, 40½¾; December, 37⅛@¾; March, 40⅛; May, 42. Oats—September, 19¾@20; December, 22.

GRAINS AT CHICAGO ARE HEAVILY SOLD

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—A wave of liquidation swept over the grain markets today after a comparatively steady opening and all deliveries of all grains, with the exception of March wheat, sold at the season's lowest levels.

Corn sold at the lowest price since 1900; wheat since 1852, and oats since August, 1897. Wheat showed rather stubborn resistance to pressure and at the extreme low was only 3⅝ cents a bushel below last week's highest price.

The resignation of the British cabinet had only a transient effect on the market here. September corn sold under 40 cents.

Wheat closed weak ⅝ to 1¼ cents lower, corn ⅜ to 1⅛ off, oats ⅛ to ¾ down and provisions showing 8 to 20 cents loss.

DIVIDENDS

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Pinchin Johnson & Co., Ltd., declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock.

CLEVELAND CITY BOND ISSUES

CLEVELAND, Ohio., Aug. 24—The city council approved bond issues totaling $6,100,000. Of this amount $4,000,000 is for a sewage plant, $500,000 for unemployment relief, $1,000,000 for sewers, $500,000 for the underground exposition hall to replace the Public Annex and $100,000 for police and fire equipment. A $12,000,000 bond issue for a sewage disposal plant was approved by voters at the November election, but the money will be appropriated over a five-year period.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CO.

American Agricultural Company of Delaware and subsidiaries reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, including business of the Connecticut company up to the time it was taken over, net loss of $782,172. This is the first annual report since the company took over the business of its predecessor company in accordance with the plan of capital readjustment.

PACIFIC COAST GASOLINE SALES

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24—Reports by California oil companies to the State Board of Equalization indicate total gasoline gallonage distributed in July was 110,692,395 gallons, compared with 135,171,072 in June, a decline of 24,478,677 or 18.2 per cent. In July 30 companies reported sales of more than 3,000,000 gallons, compared with 27 in June. Major distributors without exception showed declines in distribution in July, from June.

NEW YORK AIRBRAKE LOSS

New York Airbrake Company reports for six months ended June 30, 1931, net loss of $67,449 after charges and depreciation, contrasted with net profit of $535,194, equal to $1.78 a share on 300,000 nopar shares, in the first six months of 1930.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Consols for money today were 57¾. De Beers was 3⅝, Rand Mines 2⅝. Money was 3¾ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 4¼@ 5/16 per cent; three month 4¼@⅜ per cent.

STEEL OPERATIONS MORE ACTIVE IN YOUNGSTOWN AREA

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 24—Several factors are contributing to the more cheerful feeling among Youngstown district steel manufacturers and encourage a belief that September will show a moderate expansion in steel buying and production.

Mills rolling plate for tinning at Warren will resume operations after a week's idleness.

Inquiries for pipe have increased the last week with bookings slightly heavier. One Valley interest has been working for a week on orders for 16-inch pipe totaling 19,000 tons for several buyers. A rod mill is operating one eight-hour turn a day after being idle for some time.

Consequently, Valley manufacturers are hopeful that production will reach the 50 per cent level some time in September. Few, however, believe that the advance will be any sharper than a 5 per cent to 10 per cent upturn in the next few weeks.

All makers are doubtful that the expected fall improvement will be of sufficient scope to insure the maintenance of present wage scales throughout the remainder of 1931.

Operations of seamless and electric weld pipe mills in the district continue to stand out in a long period of subnormal activity, with the electric weld mills the more active.

Operations of individual companies show little change and schedules emphasize the fluctuating nature of mill activity recently, as mill operators strive to cut costs and make profits on a small volume of business at current low price levels

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company production at its Campbell plant is slightly lower at 58%, while the Brier Hill works continue idle. One of two blast furnaces at Sheet & Tube's Hubbard works is melting after being banked several weeks.

NEW MOTOR DEVICE ELIMINATES MANUAL CLUTCH OPERATION

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 25—Claimed by automotive engineers to be as important to the industry as the self-starter and four-wheel brakes, the Bendix Aviation Corporation announces the development and marketing of a device that eliminates all necessity of manual clutch operation by an automobile driver.

The device makes it possible to start, stop and shift gears without the driver touching the clutch pedal. In the words of Bendix engineers, "the left foot has lost its driving job," because control of the clutch mechanism is vested entirely in the accelerator.

Marketed under the name of Bendix Clutch Control, the device is protected by basic patents and can be placed on any automobile, truck or bus that is accelerated with a foot throttle. The clutch is operated by the accelerator, through a vacuum created by the intake manifold.

When the driver desires to shift gears he merely lifts his foot from the accelerator. This automatically disengages the clutch. Gears can be shifted and the clutch is engaged again the moment the accelerator is pushed down. In addition, all the advantages of free wheeling are obtained by merely lifting the foot from the accelerator.

Quantity production is under way in the Bendix plant here. Present efforts will be centered on marketing clutch control equipment to the individual car owner, although engineers readily assert the idea eventually will be built into all motor vehicles the same as the starter.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	6.90	6.95	6.90	6.95	6.73
October	7.01	7.13	6.98	7.07	6.87
December	7.27	7.35	7.19	7.28	7.08
January	7.40	7.43	7.29	7.39	7.18
March	7.58	7.64	7.49	7.58	7.35
May	7.80	7.80	7.66	7.74	7.56

Spots 7.05, up 20 points. Tone at close quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	7.07	7.18	7.03	7.15	....
December	7.29	7.39	7.25	7.37	....
January	7.37	7.46	7.37	7.45	....
March	7.60	7.64	7.57	7.64	....
May	7.75	7.88	7.75	7.84	....

Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	6.74	7.91	6.74	6.91	6.61
October	7.00	7.10	6.98	7.06	6.86
December	7.20	7.32	7.18	7.28	7.08
January	7.30	7.44	7.30	7.38	7.19
March	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.59	7.37
May	7.65	7.77	7.65	7.74	7.54

Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
July	4.07	4.13	4.03	4.06	..
October	3.71	3.78	3.66	3.77	3.66
December	3.77	3.84	3.77	3.84	3.72
January	3.83	3.90	3.78	3.88	3.77
March	3.93	3.98	3.87	3.98	3.87
May	4.01	4.07	3.95	4.02	3.95

Spots 3.82, up 2 points. Tone at close steady. Sales, 3000; (American), 2000.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Prev Close
September	74.00b	74.00b	74.50b
October	73.00b	73.00b	73.00b
November	73.00b	73.00b	73.00b
December	73.00b	72.50b	73.00b
January	75.00b	72.00	72.50b
February	75.40b	72.00	72.50
March	71.50b	72.00	72.00
April	71.50b	72.00	72.00

b Bid. Tone at close quiet.

PRAIRIE-SINCLAIR MERGER SIGNS

TULSA, Okla., Aug. 24—Further evidence that the Prairie Oil & Gas Company-Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation part of the merger would go through was seen in that Prairie Oil & Gas Company field employees have been notified their services will not be needed after Sept. 1. This applies especially on leases offsetting or near Sinclair leases, indicating Sinclair interests will effect operating economies by curtailment of employees.

GINNED COTTON AGGREGATE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Cotton of the 1931 crop ginned prior to Aug. 16 was announced today by the Census Bureau to have aggregated 90,414 running bales, including 673 found bales, counted as half bales, and no bales of American-Egyptian, but excluding linters. To that date last year 572,810 bales, including 12,211 round bales and none of American-Egyptian had been ginned.

LESS DEMAND FOR LEATHER IS REPORTED

Sole Prices Hold Steady—Other Selections Have Easier Tone

Demand for leather the last several days has shown a tendency to taper off.

Oak sole leather tanners report new business as slow. The last week's dullness was considered seasonal, however. Prices are steady. Standard tannages of steer backs are quoted at 42 to 38c.

Philadelphia dealers catering for the finders' business stated small-lot buying was active. Prices were unchanged. New York sellers reported a slowing up in the demand in all selections. Texas oak bends are active in a small way at 62c. Heavy scoured oak backs are strongly quoted at 42 to 38c.

Oak offal demands are about on a par with the call for whole stock. Rough double shoulders are only moderately active. Dealers quote No. 1 welting stock at 32 to 30c.

Volume buyers have obtained carlots of standard makes of belting butt bellies at 17 to 16c. Philadelphia conditions are similar to those reported elsewhere.

Steady Call for Union Sole

Union tanned sole leather is having a steady demand, lots selected being fair in volume. Packer steer backs are selling at 38 to 36c. Philadelphia reports a daily activity in the sale of No. 2 packer steer bends at 45c, and country hide bends, third grade, at 34c.

New York advices indicate activity in excess of that usual in August. Small lots feature in the bookings, but prices are firm. Packer steer backs are selling at 38c with cows at 37c.

Union offal in the Boston market is moderately active. Shoulders are offered at the wide range of 26 to 22c. Standard makes of bellies are quoted at 16 to 15c. Philadelphia dealers report business as slow. New York sellers report a fair to good call for all makes.

Upper leather markets are slower than during the first half of the month. At present stock is being delivered on orders back of July.

Calfskin quotations at new low levels are attracting the attention of volume buyers but limited sales constitute the majority of the bookings. Listed rates on the different grades range as follows: Plump-weight, chrome tannage, choice selections in the B grade, 40 to 38c; grade C 36 to 34c; Grade D 32 to 28c. The call for light-weight skins is expected to start soon.

Side Upper Slower

Side upper leather activities also have abated. Prices are mixed. Prime selections of chrome-tanned sides, extreme spread B grade are quoted at 23 to 22c, C's at 22 to 21c, and D's at 20 to 18c. Larger-spread sides, top grade, at 22 to 21c; second-grade 21 to 20c; third grade, 19 to 18c.

Split leather, suitable for mens' work shoes, has been selling freely for the last 30 days at 12c down. Buyers now are purchasing close to their present needs as market conditions indicate a likelihood of slight concessions. Prime lining splits are quoted at 9 to 8c, with seconds at 7 to 6½c and lower grades moving at 6c.

Patent leather is in fair demand for the medium to cheap grades. Buyers have been operating in a prime grade, from selected hides, at 28 to 24c. The cheaper selections are well sold up.

Glazed kid dealers are kept busy by a daily demand for stock required for immediate consumption and in delivering receipts from the tanneries allocated to contractors mentioned in the early June and July bookings. August trading has been comparatively quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1⅛
Four to six months	1¼@1¾	1¼@1⅝

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	27⅞c	27⅝c
Bar silver in London	13d	12 11/16d
Bar gold in London	84s 11⅜d	84s 11⅜d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅜@1¼
6 months	1⅜@1¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	7½
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	4½
New York	1½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	5
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	10	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85 11/16	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅞	4.85 15/16	4.8665
France—franc	.0392	.0392⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395½	.1395	.139
Italy—lira	.0523 1/16	.0523 1/16	.0526
Germany—mark	.2370	.2372	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1407	.1407½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅜	.0296⅜	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2673	.2673½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.013
Holland—florin	.4034¼	.4034½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1749	.1748	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Poland—zloty	.1124	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.006
Spain—peseta	.0887	.0884	.193
Sweden—krona	.2676	.2676	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1948	.1946	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177¾	.0177½	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2387½	.2387½	*
Shanghai—tael	.2975	.2978	
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4937	.4937	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5625	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2802	.2802	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0630	.0630	.1196
Chile—peso	.1209	.1209	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4350	.4350	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅝	.99⅝	1.00

*Par unsettled.

STEEL MAKERS LOOK FORWARD TO FALL GAIN

Farm Machinery Plants Resuming Operations —Prices Holding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Steel makers say they see signs of the usual fall recovery in steel business. Operations are slightly better than 32 per cent of capacity compared with about 30 per cent the previous week. The automobile makers are specifying a little more freely and pipeline business is progressing somewhat.

Some makers of farm machinery in the middle west are resuming operations after shutdowns of several weeks. Railroads are specifying more freely on materials which had been ordered some time ago. It is reported that a maker of a four-cylinder car has been having great success with sales of its new model and that other companies may strive to outdo this maker, which may cause a lively steel buying movement on the part of these manufacturers.

Steel ingot production is not uniform in trend, increasing in some districts but falling off slightly in others. Gains have been reported at Cleveland and Chicago, but losses at Buffalo, Birmingham and Pittsburgh.

Structural Steel Demand

Structural steel continues the most consistently active line of demand. Last week was featured by an inquiry for 88,200 tons of steel for two sections of the New Jersey express highway. The bulk of structural steel demand is for the construction of highway bridges, there being several such projects requiring 300 to 1000 tons each.

The Youngstown district, which has shown the widest fluctuations in pace this summer, is now gaited at 43 per cent of capacity, compared with 42 per cent the previous week. At the start of the month the rate there was no better than 32 per cent. Better specifications for steel pipe and some improvement in demand for automobile steel has bettered the Youngstown rate. In fact, operations in that district are now the best since the week of April 27.

The demand for pig iron has been very light. The rate of iron sales at New York is around 3000 tons weekly, or about the lowest rate for the year to date.

Chicago Iron Business

Iron demand in the Chicago district, however, is much better than in the east. The improvement is probably due to more activity among the makers of farm machinery and to better orders and specifications from the automobile industry. Pig iron prices have shown no change for several weeks.

Two Alabama furnaces are scheduled to go out shortly unless there should be an unexpected improvement in the sales volume. Prices for the chief producing districts are as follows: Buffalo, $15 to $16 a ton; eastern Pennsylvania, $16 to $16.50; Birmingham, for shipment to the north, $11.

At the lowest end of the scale as to operations are the strip mills which are gaited at 15 to 20 per cent of capacity; at the other end of the scale are the tin plate producers who run at better than 50 per cent of capacity, though this gait is slowing down since the season's requirements for canning are about fulfilled.

The iron and steel jobbers report business as dull, but are confident that after Labor Day their sales will make a better showing. Steel prices generally are unchanged and are holding firm. Under normal conditions the least favorable part of the year is over and hereafter the volume of business should be better and it should be easier to maintain prices.

Chrysler Buying Bars

The cotton crop for this season has been estimated by the Government as 15,500,000 bales, larger than estimates of a month ago, which means that the makers of cotton ties will have a better outlet than they had expected. Shipments of these ties are now being made for the first time this year.

The Chrysler company is reported as being a steady buyer of steel bars in the western market. Some automobile makers, which used to bring out new models during the summer, are now waiting until the end of the year, or until the automobile shows are being held, which means a delay in the purchasing of automobile steel in some instances.

Prices of the non-ferrous metals are unchanged for the most part. Copper producers are doggedly holding to previous levels of 7½ to 8 cents a pound. There has been some selling of copper to Russia, which is perhaps the feature of the week.

Copper Export Trade

Export sales of copper on one day of the past week reached 1500 tons, the best for several weeks. Custom smelters sell the red metal at 7½ to 7¾c a pound, while the mine producers are holding tight to 8c, which means that actually they are out of the market.

A prominent copper man who has spent two months in Europe has found dissatisfaction with the policy of Copper Exporters, Inc., on two counts: First, the method of limiting daily sales to certain quotas when often the European buyers want more; secondly, the fact that copper in the domestic market is frequently cheaper than the price which Europeans are forced to pay.

The zinc market has been a shade easier, selling as low as 3.80c per pound, East St. Louis. Lead is still in its rôle of steadiest of the metals, selling at 4.40c a pound, New York.

INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—The Department of Justice will inquire into the proposed mergers of the Standard Oil companies of California and New Jersey and the proposed mergers of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, Prairie Oil & Gas Company, Tidewater Associated Oil Company, Prairie Pipe Line Company and Rio Grande Oil Company to determine whether anti-trust laws are being violated. There is also involved in the proposed merger of the Standard Oil companies whether the dissolution decree entered in 1911 is being violated.

LOWER WHEAT OUTPUT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Wheat production in 34 countries for which estimates are now available totals 3,022,390,000 bushels, compared with 3,142,326,000 last year, according to the Department of Agriculture.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany PWP 6s '48	65	65
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	61½	61
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	56	55½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	100	100
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	71¼	70¾
Amer I & Chem 5½s '49	95½	94
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	19	19
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104¾
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	128½	128½
Am T&T col s '46	107½	107½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109½	109
Amer T&T 5s '65	109½	109¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111¾	111¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	103¼	103¼
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	56	56
Armour & Co 4½s '39	75	75
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	65	65
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	92½	92½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99½	99¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	111¾	111¼
Atch T&SF 4s TSL '58	98⅞	98⅞
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	101	101
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	44½	44
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95½	95½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	50½	50
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	95¼	95¼
Balt & O 4s Tol & C div '59	80½	80½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	94½	92¾
Bal & Ohio 4½s cv '60	77	76¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	90	89
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	103⅛	103⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	89¼	88¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	100⅞	100½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	92⅞	92⅞
Belding Hem 6s '36	98⅞	98⅞
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110⅛	110⅛
Ben Ind Loan 6s	97	97
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	102⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	104¼	104
Boston & Maine 5s '67	92	92
Boston N Y	82¼	82¼
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	31	31
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100⅞	100¾
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	121	120½
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	106⅛	106⅛
Buff R&P 5s gen '37	102¾	102¾
Bush Term con 5s '55	84	84
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	92	91½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100⅞	100½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100⅜	100⅜
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102⅛	102½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	101¼	100½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	105¾	105¾
Can Naat Ry 5s Oct '69	105⅞	105½
Can North 4½s '35	101⅝	101⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	119⅛	119⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	113⅞	113
Can Pacific deb 4s	82	81¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97¾	97¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	96¼	96⅛
Can Pacific 5s '54	101¼	101
Cen District Tel s	105½	105⅛
Cen New England 4s '61	81	81
Cen Ill El&Gas	98	98
Can Pacific 5s '60	98¼	98¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	55	54½
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	11⅛	11⅛
Ches & O 4½s B	97½	96
Ches & O RA 1est 4s '89	96	96
Ches & O RA 4s '89	96	96
Chicago B&Q 3½s Il div '49	90⅝	90⅝
Chicago B&Q 4s Il Idiv '49	98⅞	98¾
Chicago B&Q 4½s '77	101½	100½
Chicago B&Q rfg 5 '71	105⅛	105⅛
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	26	26
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	63¼	61¾
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	80⅝	80⅝
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E'89	90½	90¼
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	94¼	94¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	18½	18
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	46¼	45
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	73½	73¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	59¾	59½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	103¾	103¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	80	79½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	70	68⅝
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	60	59½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	103½	103½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	116	116
Chile Copper 5s '47	82⅝	82⅝
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97⅞	97⅞
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	91	90¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109¾	109¾
Colonial Oil 6s '38	50	50
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	98	97⅞
Columbia Gas & Elec 5s'52 May	98⅞	98⅛
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	100⅛	100⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97½	97½
Con Gas 4½s '51	103¾	103½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35¼	35
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107⅝	107½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	30	30
Vrown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	67½	67
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	6	5¾
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	35½	35½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	56	56
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	64	63
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	106¼	106¼
Del Pow&Lt 4½s '31	100⅜	100¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	91	91
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	104½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	103½	103½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	82	82
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	41	41
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104	104
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103	103
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107⅛	107⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '55	107⅜	107⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '62	107¼	107¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92⅝	92⅝
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	20	20
Erie RR gen 4s '96	88½	87¾
Erie RR gen lien	63½	63
Erie RR gen 5s '75	67¼	66¼
Erie Jer 6s	112½	110
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	101	101
Fla East Coast 5s '74	17	17
Gannett 6s '43	75½	75½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¾	103½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	73	73
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	22½	21⅛
Goodrich 6s '45	60¼	60
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	97½	97¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91	90¾
Gotham S Hos '36	88⅞	88⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	112¾	112¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	82½	82⅜
Great Northern 5s '73 C	89½	89½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	103⅞	103⅛
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	80	80
Gulf States Steel 5½s	49⅛	49⅛
Gulf Mobile 5s	61	60
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	52½	52½
Hudson Coal 5s '63	59	59
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	72¼	72
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	97	96½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103¼	103½
Ill Central 4s '52	86	86
Ill Central 4¾s '66	64¼	63
Ill Central rfg 5s '55	69¼	69¼
Ill Central 6½s '36	100	99½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	63	63
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	71	71
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	103⅞	103⅞
Ind Union Railway 5s A '65	103	103
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94⅞	94½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94⅜	94⅜
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	74¾	74¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	78½	76½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	74½	74¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	66	65
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66	66
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	51	51
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89½	89¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	83¼	83¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	45	45
Int Paper 6s '55	49½	49½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	73½	73¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	85	84½
Kan City P & L 4½s B	104¼	104¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	77¾	77½
Kan City Co rfg 5s '50	81½	81½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	97	96¾
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	67	67
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	95	95
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	95	95
Lack Steel con 5s '50	104	104
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	103	103
L'Autaro 6s '54	20	19
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	78¼	78¼
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '74	50	50
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98¾	98½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	89½	89½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42 sta	20	20
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	52	50½
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	45	45
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94½	93¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	98	97½
Meade 6s '45 ww	68	68
Metro Edison 4½s '68	107⅝	107⅝
Metro Water 5½s '50	47	47
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104¼	104¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	62½	62½
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	54	54
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	86¾	86¾
Mo Pas 3s ek	95½	95½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	53½	52¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	76	76
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	75¾	75¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	75½	74
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	75¾	75
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	63¼	62½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	70⅝	70⅝
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	85¼	95½
Murray Body 6½s '34	106⅝	106⅝
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	102	101¾
Nat Steel	91½	90¾
Newberry 5½s	94	94
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93	92⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93½	93½
Newton Tel 5½s	102	102
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83⅞	82½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	88⅝	88
NYC&HR 4½s N	90	89¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100	99⅞
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	106⅞
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	76½	76
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	97⅞	97½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	55⅞	54½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	77¾	77⅞
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	75	75
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	72	72
NY NH&H 4½s '67	86½	86
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	104⅞	104⅞
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	111	111
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	51	50½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	56¾	56⅛
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	59⅛	59⅛
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	109⅛	109⅛
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	72	72
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105⅝	105⅝
Norf & W con 4s '96	99	99
Norf & W div 4s '44	100⅜	100⅝
North Am Co 5s '61	101⅛	101⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	101¾	101⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104¾	104⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	108	108
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047		
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	91	90¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	100½	
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103⅛	
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	106¾	106¾
Otis Steel 6s '41	75	75

	High	Low
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	106	105½
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	98¼	98⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102⅝	102¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103	103
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	92	92
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	56	56
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	98¼	98¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	89¾	89½
Penn Railroad 4¼s '63	99	99
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	97½	97½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	91½	90¼
Penn Railroad 5s '64	100¼	100
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	104¾	104½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	106⅛	105½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	99⅝	99⅝
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	72	71
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	65½	65½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103⅞	103¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98⅝	98½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	62	61
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	98¼	98
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	86⅞	86¾
Postal el & Cable 5s '53	64½	64
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	83	83
Pub Svc E&G '70	105	105
Pure Oil 5½s '37	89	89
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84¾	84¾
Pub Svc 4s	99½	99¼
Read rfg 4½s A '97	96¼	96¼
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	78	78
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	92¼	92¼
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	106⅝	106⅝
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	84½	80½
St Joseph Lead 5½s	94¼	94¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	53	50½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	43⅛	41½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	61¾	61½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	111¼	111¼
Savanah Fla 6s	104½	103½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	11½	11½
Shell Union 5s '47	72	70
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	71¾	71¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	60⅛	60⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95	94
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98	98
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	65	65
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103¾	103¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	93	92¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	86	85¾
Southern Pac 4½s '81	84	83⅝
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	95½	94¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	63½	63½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	103¼	103¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	85	84½
Southern Ry 5s Mem div '96	101½	101½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107⅛	106
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100⅞	100⅛
Hexarkana 1st 5½s '50	91¼	91¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	94½	93½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	52¾	52¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	37½	37
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	83	83
Union El L & U 5½s '54	104	104
Union Pacific 4s '68	100⅝	90¼
Union Pacigc rfg 4s 2008	95½	95⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99¾	99¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	68	68
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99⅞	99¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103⅞	*103⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	66¾	66½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	72½	72
Vanadium 5s	79	79
Vertientes Sugar 7s '41	27	27
Virginia Ry 5s '62	102¾	102¾
Virgfinia & S'west con 5s '58	49	49
Wabash RR 4½s '78	47¼	47¼
Wabash RR 5s B '76	48	48
Wabash RR 8d 5s '39	97⅛	97⅛
Wabash R R5½s '75	58	56
Wabash R R5s D '80	47¼	46¼
Walworth 6½s '35 xw	48	48
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	12¾	12¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	53	52¾
Washington W P 5s '39	104½	104½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	105⅛	105⅛
West Shore 4s 2361	86¼	85
Westchester 5s	110	110
Western Electric 5s '44	106	106
Western Maryland 4s '52	69	66
Western Maryland 5½s '77	77	77
Western Union 6½s '36	110½	110½
Western Union 5s '60	103¼	103¼
Wheeling Steel 4½ B '53	80	80
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102⅞	102⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	93½	93½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	40	40
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	97	97
Youngstown Sheet 5s B	97	95½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug24	Last Aug22
1st 4¼s '47	103	102	103	102.3
4th 4¼s '38	104.29	104.26	104.28	104.27
U S 3½s	101.9	101.6	101.9	101.7
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	102.21	102.21	102.21	102.18
US 3⅜s '47	102.29	102.28	102.28	102.29
US 3¾s '56	106.12	106.12	106.12	106.8
US 3⅜s '43 June	102.22	102.22	102.22	102.20
US 4s '54	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6
US 4¼s '52	112.10	112.10	112.10	112.9

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	55	54¾
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	91	91
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	30	30
Antioquia 7s A '45	33	33
Antioquia 7s B '45	32	32
Antioquia 7s D '45	33	30
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	60	58
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	66¼	65½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	66¼	66
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	65	65
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	66	66
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	66¼	66¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	66¾	66½
Australia 4½s '56	53	52¾
Australia 5s '55	59½	58½
Australia 5s '57	59½	57¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	77¼	77¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103	103
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	94¾	94¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94½	94½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¾	101¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110⅝	110¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106½	106
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	59	58
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	51½	51½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	45	45
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	45½	45½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	44½	44½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	100	100
Brazil (US) 8s '41	52½	52½
Bremen 7s '35	71	71
Brisbane 5s '57	47	44⅝
Brisbane 5s '58	45½	45
Budapest (City) 6s '62	49⅞	48
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	44½	44½
Bulgaria 7s '67	52	51¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	60¼	60¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	45	41
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102⅝	102⅝
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	96½	95½
Canada (Dom) '52	107	106¾
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	40	40
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	25	22½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	26⅝	25¾
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	34	34
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	24½	24¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	25½	25
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	27½	25½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	26¼	26
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	26	26
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	28	28
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	35½	35½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	25	25
Chilean Loan 7s '60	25	23½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	55	54
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	42¼	42
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	45	42
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	38¼	38¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	42½	42
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	42⅞	39
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	43	39
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99¼	99
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	31¼	31¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	59½	59
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	78	76½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	88	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	90	89¼
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	53½	52
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	40	39½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	107½	107¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	107	107
Denmark (King) 4½s 6'2	95⅞	95¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101	101
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¾	105½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	85	85
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	87⅜	87⅜
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	87⅜	87¾
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104	104
Dutch EI 6s '47	101⅛	101⅛
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	101½	101½
Fiat 7s '466	87⅜	87⅜
Finland 5½s '58	72	72
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	77	77
Frankfort 6½s '53	52	52
French (Rep) 7s '49	118½	118¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¼	125¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	68	68
German 7s '49	87⅛	86½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	63½	63½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	50⅛	50⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	51	50
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	67	65½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	47	47
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	80	80
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	59¼	57⅛
Greek 6s '68	85	84⅝
Greek 7s '64	99¼	99¼
Hansa 6s '39 ww	40	40
Helsingfors 6½s '60	76	76
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	81⅞	81⅞
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95	94⅛
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88¾	88⅛
Italy (King) 7s '51	99½	99⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	92	91¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98⅛	91¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96⅞	96⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96⅝	96⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	106¼	106
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	62¾	62⅜
Karstadt 6s '43	33½	33
Medellin 6½s '54	31⅜	31⅜
Meridionale El 7s '57	92	92
Milan (City) 6½s '52	81⅛	81⅛
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	30	30
Montecatin 7s '37	92½	92½
New South Wales 5s '57	53⅛	53⅛
New South Wales 5s '58	53	52
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¾	105¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	52	52
Norwal (Mun) Bank 5s '70	100⅛	100¼
Norway (King) 5s '63	100⅛	100
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¼	102
Norway (King) 6s '43	105⅛	104⅛
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅜	104
Norway (King) 6s '52	101¼	100¾
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	77½	76¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94⅞	93¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99⅞	99⅞
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101	101

	High	Low
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	83½	83½
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	103¼	103¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106	106
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	20	20
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	16	16
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	16	15
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	65	64
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	64¾	64
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	74	73¼
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103⅝	103⅜
Prussia 6½s '51	54¼	54¼
Prussia 6s '52	51¼	49¾
Queensland (State) 6s '47	89	89
Rhine Main 7s '50	69⅞	66
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	63	60⅝
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	78	78
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55	58¾	58¾
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	40½	40½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	60⅞	59
Rio de Janeiso (City) 6½s '53	28½	27½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	26	25
Rhome (City) 6½s '52	84½	84¼
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	106	106
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	90½	90⅛
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	80¼	80¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	63⅝	62
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	72	71½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	44	44
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	55	55
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	59⅞	59⅞
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106⅞	106½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	66	65¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	73½	73½
Siemens 6½s '51	82½	82
Silesia Bk 6s '47	42	42
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	44	44
Soissons (City) 6s '36	106¼	106¼
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	71¾	68
Sydney 5½s '55	50½	50½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	103⅝	103⅝
Swiss Government 5½s '46	105¼	105¼
Toho Elec Pow 6s '3	99½	99½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100¾	100¾
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	81¼	81¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	95¾	95¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	85	84¾
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	51	50
Tyrol 7½s '55	80	80
Taiwan 5½s	94¼	93¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100⅝	100⅛
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅞	104⅝
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	101	101
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	102	102
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	47	47
Unter elbe 6s '53	50½	50¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	57½	55
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	43	43
USW 6½s '27s	42	42
Vienna 6s '52	74¾	74¼
Warsaw 7s '58	47⅞	46⅝
Westphalia El 6s '53	42½	42⅛
Wurttemberg 7s '56	67	67
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	99⅝	99⅛

Earnings Analysis Proves Encouraging

A STUDY of half-year earnings statements by Sales Management, of New York, shows that public utility companies gained 3 per cent in net income over the corresponding period of 1930.

Reports from the silk industry showed a gain of 26 per cent in earnings, and coal companies 50 per cent.

Earnings of 193 industrial firms in the second quarter gained 24 per cent over the first quarter as compared with a gain of only 2 per cent for the first over the second quarter of last year.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS' SALES NEW TONNAGE RECORD

"Never in the history of the company," said President A. C. Loring of Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc., "have common dividends been paid in excess of 60 per cent of earnings available to common. This has resulted in an earned surplus of $8,906,294, $16.22 for each share of common. Book value of each common share is $37.28, based on conservative valuation of fixed assets. Good will is carried at $1, and valuable hydraulic rights at the same figure.

"The year covered by this report includes some of the most trying months in recent American business history. Factors unfavorable to the milling industry included the serious drop in wheat prices, uncertainties attendant on marketing of the last crop, the almost complete lack of a farm market for cattle feeds, and disruption of the export market.

"In spite of these conditions, sales reached the greatest tonnage in its history, and net earnings showed only an 11.11 per cent decrease from the preceding year. During this year consumers purchased Pillsbury products at the lowest prices in a generation and earnings represent less than 2½ per cent out of each dollar spent by the consumer."

ANNOUNCEMENT ON OIL COMPANY MERGER EXPECTED NEXT WEEK

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Dow, Jones & Co., in a special dispatch from Lake Tahoe, Calif., said indications are that final announcement regarding merger conferences between officials of Standard Oil Companies of New Jersey and California cannot be made before the early part of next week.

K. R. Kingsbury, president of Standard of California, said conclusion of the sessions cannot be reached by Saturday, and that comment on the progress of the negotiations at this time would be premature.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.48⅝	.48⅝	.46⅝	.47⅝	—1⅛
December	.52¾	.52⅞	.50¾	.51⅞	—1⅜
March	.56¼	.56⅝	.54⅝	.54⅞	— ⅝
Corn					
September	.40⅛	.40⅜	.39⅝	.40	—1
December	.37½	.37⅝	.37	.37⅛	— ½
March	.40⅛	.40½	.39¾	.39¾	— ⅝
Oats					
September	.20⅛	.20⅛	.18¾	.19¾	
December	.22⅛	.22⅛	.20⅝	.21⅛	
May	.24⅝	.24⅝	.23⅝	.24⅛	
Lard					
September	7.15	7.15	7.05	7.07	
October	7.10	7.10	7.02	7.05	
December	6.30	6.30	6.12	6.15	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	.56⅜	.55⅛	.55⅜	.56
December	.56⅞	.55⅛	.55⅞	.56⅜
May	.60½	.59⅝	.59¾	.60⅛

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	.41½	.39⅛	.40	.41⅜
December	.45⅛	.43⅝	.44⅛	.45⅜
May	.50½	.48½	.49⅛	.50¼

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug.24	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.63¼	$.62	$1.09⅜
Corn, 2 yellow	.57⅛	.65¾	1.17½
Oats, 2 white	.31¼	.35½	.54¼
Flour	4.15	4.35	5.25
Beef, family	12.75	13.50	24.00
Pork	21.75	21.75	31.50
Lard	.0785	.0785	.1170
Cotton, Mid up	.0700	.0705	.1125
Zinc	.0415	.0382½	.0425
Iron	16.75	16.76	19.76
Steel bil Pitt	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.0775	.0775	.11
Tin	.2580	.2620	.30
Rubber	.0512½	.0550	.0975
Sugar	.0475	.0475	.0435
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0550
Print cloth	.0425	.0425	.0487½

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
1 Aero Underwr	9	9	9
3 Affiliat Fro	22	22	22
†350 Alum Co Am	116½	116	116
1 Am Cit P&LA	33	33	33
9 Am C Pow A	12⅛	11¾	12⅛
1 Am cCrp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
4 Am Cyan B	7½	7½	7½
3 Am Equities	5	5	5
Am & Fgn P war	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Am Gas & El	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
1 Am Nat Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Am Sta P S A	7¾	7¾	7¾
4 Am Sup Power	10⅝	10½	10⅝
1 Am Sup P 1 pf	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Am Ut & G B vtc	1¼	1¼	1¼
94 Appalach Gas	4½	4⅛	4¼
8 Ark Nat Gas A	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
†10 As G&E pf (5)	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
2 As G&El A (1r)	12½	12	12
1 As G&E deb rts	1½	1⅛	1½
13 Atlas Util	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1 Atlas Util war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
B			
5 Bahia Corp	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Bras Tr&Lt (1)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
C			
25 †Cent Hud G&E pf	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
12 Cent Pub SA	7⅝	7⅛	7½
1 Cent P S Del	12	12	12
5 Cent St El	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
1 Chain Strs Dev	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3 Chath Ph Al nv	12⅝	12½	12½
58 Cities Service	10½	10¼	10¼
3 City Serv pf	63	62¾	62¾
1 Claude Neon Lts	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Colon Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4 Comwlth & So war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Comm Wat Serv	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
7 Cord Cop	7⅛	7	7
1 Corp Sec Chi	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Creole Pet	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Crocker & Wh	11	11	11
2 Crown C Intl A	3	3	3
2 Curtiss Wr war	⅛	⅛	⅛
D			
9 Dayton Airpl	¾	⅝	¾
3 Derby Oil	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
1 Detroit Aircraft	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
E			
57 El Bond & Sh	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝
1 El P & L opt war	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
F			
1 Fageol Mot	⅝	⅝	⅝
2 Ford M Can A (1.20)	17½	17⅛	17⅛
15 Ford Mot Ltd (.366)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
4 Fox Theatre A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
G			
†50 Gamewell pf (6)	95	95	95
4 Gen El Ltd rct (.366)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1 Gen Th Eq cv pf	4½	4½	4½
5 Glen Alden (4)	33	33	33
3 Goldman Sachs	5½	5½	5½
5 Graymur (20)	20	20	20
H			
1 Hamilton Gas vtc	3½	3½	3½
1 Hazeltine (2)	9	9	9
1 Hygrade Fd	4	4	4
I			
†25 Ill P & L $6 pf	89	89	89
10 Imp Oil Can	13	13	13
1 Ind Ter Ill A	10	10	10
1 Insull Util	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Intercon Petrol	⅞	⅞	⅞
1 Internat Pet	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1 Ital Superpow A	2¾	2¾	2¾
L			
6 Leonard Oil	1	⅞	1
2 Lib McN & L	10	10	10
M			
1 Margay Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1 Mavis Bott A	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Mayflower Asso	30	30	30
4 Mid West Util	17	16¾	16¾
1 Mo Kan P L B vtc	⅞	⅞	⅞
75 †Montreal LH&P	46¼	46¼	46¼
N			
5 Nat Am Co	2½	2¼	2¼
13 Nat Pam Strs	1¾	1½	1½
3 Nat Investors	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Nat Service	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Newmont Min	26¾	26⅜	26¾
2 Niag Hud Pw (.40)	10½	10⅜	10⅜
5 Niag Hud A war	2	1⅞	1⅞
3 Citrate B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6 Nor Am Av A war	½	½	½
10 No Europ Oil	¾	¾	¾
†25 Nor Ind P S 6 pf	102	102	102
16 Pan-Am Airways	25⅛	25	25
†50 Parker Rust-Pr	80¼	80¼	80¼
4 Pennroad	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Perfect Circle	39¼	39¼	39¼
2 Peo Lt Pow A	4¾	4½	4½
1 Pheonix Sec	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 Pilot Radio A	9⅝	9⅝	9½
3 Pitney Bowes	5⅝	5½	5½
4 Pub Ut Hold xw	3¼	3¼	3¼
R			
8 Reiter Fost	2	2	2
3 Rep Gas	8⅝	8½	8½
1 Russeks Fifth Av	5	5	5
S			
2 Seaboard Util (.28)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2 Segal Lock (½r)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
1 Selected Indus	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
4 Shenandoah	4	4	4
6 Shenandoah pf	30	30	30
1 So Cal Ed B pf (1½)	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 Stand Oil Ind (1)	26⅛	26	26
4 Stand Oil Ky (1.60)	20	19¾	19¾
1 Stroock & Co	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Stutz Mot Am	11	11	11
1 Sunray Oil	1½	1½	1½
T			
1 Tampa El	42½	42½	42½
2 Technicolor	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
U			
4 Ungerleider Fin	28	28	28
5 Unit Founders	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 United Gas	6	6	6
3 Un Lt & Pw A	19½	19⅜	19⅜
1 Un Lt&P cv pf	88	88	88
1 U S Rad & Tel	28	28	28
3 Utility Equities	4⅞	4½	4½
3 Util Pow & Lt	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
V			
1 Venezuel Pet	⅞	⅞	⅞
Y			
2 Y Oil & Gas	1⅝	1½	1⅝

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

	High	Low	12:30
14 Ala Pow 4s '67	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Alumin Co 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
1 Am Comw P 5½s '53	58	58	58
2 Am CmwlthP 6s'40	70½	70½	70½
1 Am E&P 6s '57A	62¾	62¾	62¾
8 Am G&E 5s 2028	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 Am P&L 6s 2016	104⅜	104	104
13 Am Roll M 5s '48	58¾	58	58
13 Appalach G 6s '45 B	49½	48	48
5 Appalach Pw 5s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Ark P&L 5s '56	100	100	100
1 Asso Elec 4½s '53	88¾	88¾	88¾
12 Asso G&E 5s '50	65⅞	65½	65½
27 Asso G&E 5s '68	68½	68¼	68¼
11 Asso G&E 4½ '49 C	60½	60¼	60½
10 Asso Rayon 5s '50	46	45	45
3 Asso T Ut 5½s'44C	80	80	80
1 Asso Tel Ut 6s '33	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 Bell T Can 5s '55 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Bell Tel Can 5s '57 B	106⅝	106½	106½
6 Cent Ill P S 4½s'67F	92⅝	92¼	92⅝
5 Cent Me 4½E'57 nw	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Cent P&L 5s '56	92¼	92¼	92¼
19 eCnt Pub S 5½ '49	70¾	70½	70½
1 Cent St El 5s '48	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
35 Chic Dst E4½'70A	92½	92½	92½
1 Chi Dist El5½s'35B	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 Cities Ser 5s '66	62	61¾	61¾
101 Cities Ser 5s '50	64½	63¾	63¾
1 CitiesSPw5½s'52	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Clev El Illu 5sA'54	106½	106½	106½
2 Com Larabee 6se'41	40¼	40¼	40¼
36 Comwlth Ed 4s'81F	94¾	94¾	94¾
2 ConsGBalt5½s'52E	107½	107½	107½
4 Cons Gas Balt 4s'81	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5 Cons Pub 6¾s '36	97	97	97
26 ContG&E5s'58A	85	84¾	84¾
1 Crane Co 5s '40	101½	101½	101½
1 Cudahy Pack 5s'46	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Detroit CGas6s'47A	106½	106½	106½
1 DetroitCasG5s'50B	104	104	104
1 DixGulfG6½s'37Aww		90¼	90¼
9 EUtilInv5s'54A	58¼	57¾	57¾
2 Ed El Ill 5s '33	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
10 ElPasoNG6½s'43ww	96	96	96
9 ElPw&L5s2030	83¼	83	83
1 Fisk Rub 5½s'31	20½	20½	20½
7 Fla P&L 5s'54	86¼	86½	86¼
[illegible]			
1 Gatineau P 6s '41 B	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Gen Pub Util 6s '31	92½	92½	92½
2 Glidden Co 5½s '35	89	89	89
1 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	103	103	103
3 Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Hous G Gas 6s '43 A	77¾	77¾	77¾
18 Ill Pow & Lt 5s '56 C	98	97½	98
5 Ill P & Lt 6s '53 A	105	105	105
5 Ind Elec 5s C '51	92	92	92
5 Ind P&L 5s '57 A	104½	104½	104½
6 Insull Ut In 6s '40 B	82½	81⅞	81⅞
1 Int P Sec 6½s '54b	102¾	102¾	102¾
8 Int Sec Am 5s '47	70	67½	70
2 Int Pow 6s '52	71¾	71¾	71¾
59 Int Pow 5s '57	88	87⅜	87⅜
2 Int Pub S 4½s '58	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
5 Kan P ¾ L 5s B '57	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Kan P 5s '47 A	100	100	100
7 Kelvinator 6s '36 xw	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Kimberly Cl 5s '43A	98	98	98
2 Kop Gas&C 5s '47	98	98	98
4 Kresge 5s '45	102	102	102
1 Kresge 5s'45 dc	100½	100½	100½
4 Louis P&L 5s '57	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
18 Mass Gas 5½s '46	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Mass Gas 5s '55	102	102	102
20 Metro Ed 4s '71	94⅞	93⅞	93¾
1 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4 Minn G Lt 4½s '50	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1 Mon W P 5½s '53B	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1 Narragansett 5s'7	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Natl El Pw5s'78	87	87	87
5 Nat Pw&Lt 5s2030B	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Nev Cal El 5s '56	88½	88½	88½
10 N E G&E 5s '50	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
9 N E Gas&El 5s'47	88¾	88¾	88¾
14 NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Niag Falls Pw 6s'50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
28 Nor State P 4½s '61	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
12 Ohio Edison 5s '60	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Ohio Pw 4½s '56 D	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
24 Pac G&E 4½s '60 F	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
10 P&CP&L 5s 55 new	99	99	99
22 Penn Cen P&L4½s77	97½	97½	97½
3 Penn El 4s 71P	94¼	94¼	94¼
6 Penn O P&Lt4½s54A	105	105	105
5 Peop L&P 5s'79 ww	33½	33½	33½
3 Piedmont NRy5s54A	80¼	80¼	80¼
13 PubS N H 4½s'57B	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5 Pub Ser N Ill4½s61F	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2 PugSoP&L5s'50C	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

Sales	High	Low	12:30
10 PugSoP&L4½s'50D	94½	94½	94½
2 Rep Gas 6s '45A	83½	83¼	83¼
7 Shaw W&P 4½'67A	85	84½	84½
11 Shaw W&P 4½'70D	95	94⅝	95
1 So Cal Gas 5s '57	103½	103½	103½
1 Stand P&L 6s'57	85½	85½	85½
1 SuperPw Ill 4½s '68	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 Swift & Co 5s '40	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Tex El Serv 5s '60	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
3 Tex P & Lt 5s '56	102½	102½	102½
6 Tri Util 6s '79	12⅝	12½	12⅝
13 Union G Corp 5s '50	103	102⅞	103
5 Un L & Ry 5½s '52	90¼	90¼	90¼
5 U S Rub 6s '33	90	90	90
4 Virg Pb Sr 5½s'48 A	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ward Bak 6s '37	102½	102½	102½
1 West Pen Pw 4s H'61	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝

FOREIGN BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

	High	Low	12:30
3 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	60½	60	60
2 Agri Mtg Bk 7s '47	48	48	48
2 BogotaMtgBk7s'47 n	48	48	48
2 BuenAiresPrv7½s'47	56	56	56
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	29	29	29
3 ComPrvtBk5½s'37	59	59	59
5 DansigPort6½s'53	62	60	60
4 ErcoleMrE6½'53Aww	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 EuropEl6½s'65xw	64	63	63
4 Europ Mtg 7s'67 C	50	50	50
6 Ger Cons Mun 7s'47	59¼	58½	58½
19 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	49½	49½	49½
3 Gesfuerel 6s'53 xw	62½	62½	62½
2 Isotta Fras 7s'42 ww	60	60	60
1 Parana Bras 7s '58	20	20	20
7 Rio de Jan 6½s '59	24½	24½	24½
2 Ruhr Housing 6½s'58	48	48	48
5 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	48	47	47
6 Stinnes 7s '46 xw	50	47½	47½
4 Terni Elec 6½s '53	73¼	73	73

†Actual sales. a—Plus extra. b—Plus 10% in stock. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Partly extra. h—Plus 5% in stock. k—Paid so far this year. j—Partly stock. r—Cash or stock.

EUROPEAN CRISIS AFFECTS BUSINESS IN UNITED STATES

Concluding that business conditions in the United States will be influenced in the immediate future largely by European developments which cannot now be forecast, the weekly letter of the Harvard Economic Society says in part:

"Since the first of August, with the reopening of the German banks and relaxation of pressure upon sterling exchange, the European situation has taken a turn for the better. In this country such data as are available for the first two weeks of August indicate some quickening of activity in lines affected by the autumn seasonal movement. Commodity prices also have again shown signs of stabilization.

"Whether seasonal improvement will be more or less than usual is impossible now to forecast. The financial crisis in Europe checked the recovery which began in the second quarter of the present year, and in July brought our business curve to a new low level. We regard the European situation still as the dominant factor.

"If conditions in Europe, and especially central Europe, presently improve, we may expect a seasonal upturn of business approximating or even exceeding the full seasonal amount, which would mark the beginning of recovery from business depression.

"If financial unsettlement continues in Europe, real business recovery here may be prevented, and the present depression may be prolonged into a double depression resembling in many respects that of 1893-96.

"The situation is not clear; and business conditions in the United States will in the immediate future be influenced largely by European developments which cannot be forecast."

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. The average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therfore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch. pow.
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.2	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—January	77.7	128.8
February	76.1	131.5
March	75.9	131.8
April	71.4	140.2
June	70.1	142.7
July	69.8	143.2
July, wk ended July 24	69.5	144.0
July, wk ended July 31	69.3	144.4
August, wk ended Aug. 7	69.5	143.9
August, wk ended Aug. 14	69.5	143.9
August, wk ended Aug. 21	69.4	144.2

RAILROAD EARNINGS

LACKAWANNA	1931	1930
July gross	$4,774,283	$5,894,023
Net op income	531,124	1,080,962
7 mos gross	35,441,485	40,809,862
Net op income	4,468,983	6,106,221

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE	1931	1930
July gross	$2,640,610	$3,492,680
Net op income	228,444	385,719
Det aft chgs	427,145	220,466
7 mos gross	17,279,750	22,276,813
Net op income	103,794	891,974
Def aft chgs	4,105,547	3,128,966

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE (Excluding Wisconsin Central)	1931	1930
July def aft tax&chg.	$407,263	$163,973
7 mos def aft tax&chg	2,458,855	1,689,310

WISCONSIN CENTRAL	1931	1930
July def aft tax&chg.	$19,882	$56,494
7 mos def aft tax&chg	1,646,692	1,439,657

NORFOLK & WESTERN	1931	1930
July gross	$7,128,619	$8,538,139
Net oper inc	2,343,377	3,119,240
Sur after tax & chgs	2,139,286	2,990,352
7 mos gross	46,403,412	59,702,003
Net oper inc	12,431,062	19,919,311
Sur after tax & chgs	11,237,892	17,738,330

Public Utility Earnings

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.	1931	1930
July gross	$3,075,485	$4,081,018
Net aft expenses	1,883,062	2,451,294
7 mos gross	21,842,358	28,367,377
Net aft expenses	13,194,373	16,472,314

EASTERN UTILITIES ASSOCIATES	1931	1930
July gross	$720,361	$687,336
Net operating revenue	245,390	232,916
Twelve months gross	9,245,420	9,376,774
Net operating revenue	3,862,940	3,813,150
Surplus after charges	2,650,007	2,703,753

NEVADA-CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC	1931	1930
July gross	$585,406	$579,540
Net aft tax & chgs	110,556	97,724
12 mos gross	5,801,365	5,624,320
Net aft tax & chgs	946,333	894,825

UNION TANK CAR NET

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Union Tank Car Company reported for the first half of this year net income of $984,765, equal to 78 cents a common share, compared with $1,239,674, or 99 cents a share, in the first half of 1930.

CRUDE RUBBER STOCKS DECREASE

LONDON, Aug. 24—Stocks of crude rubber in London on Aug. 22 totaled 81,781 tons, a decrease of 420 tons from the preceding week. Liverpool stocks totaled 54,723 tons, a decrease of 104 tons from the preceding week.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

A More Solid Confidence

A CUSTOMERS' man offers the observation that "scare" news has lost its scare for most people. He thinks it worthy of note that recent reports from Europe, announcements of bank closures in the American middle West, and the presence of an urgent unemployment problem have apparently exerted less influence on the public imagination than earlier unfavorable news had done. It may be said, of course, that the public is becoming accustomed to uncertainty. But that is not the whole explanation. There is a growing confidence that the causes of the current business problem have been for the most part removed—that fundamentally, if not visibly, the situation is much improved. And then, from day to day the evidence of this improvement is accumulating. Earnings of corporations are showing a better trend. The industries making products that go directly into consumption, such as shoes and textiles, are active. Consumer industries are the first to recover from periods of depression, and their recent gains are thought by many to signify the turn of the tide.

Heard in Broad Street

The stock market continues largely a professional affair. Buying by the public is reported as forming only a small part of the volume of trading. But reports of buying by powerful interests is giving the bears something to think about. It is said that orders to buy large blocks of leading shares at a little below market prices have been placed by important banking interests. On the dips, a number of such orders have been executed, according to reports. If so, an important amount of stock recently sold short has gone into strong hands, which hands, incidentally, are said to be getting hold of it mainly with the idea of putting the market and Wall Street sentiment in better shape.

There Are Lows and Lows

Many stocks, it is true, have touched lower levels in the current market than in the market of 1920-21. On the other hand, shares of some of the strong, favorably situated companies have appreciated in a manner that commands attention. For instance, there is American Can. This stock, according to a study just made by a New York financial house, showed an appreciation of 1595 per cent between the low points of the 1920-21 market and the current market. One hundred shares of this stock sold at $2175 ten years ago. At the recent low point the value of a like block of stock was $36,900. The market values of like amounts of some other stocks show appreciations between their low points as follows: Consolidated Gas of New York, $7175 to $31,300, or 340 per cent; du Pont, $10,500 to $104,400, or 895 per cent; National Biscuit, $9600 to $103,250, or 975 per cent; Public Service of New Jersey, $5200 to $39,000, or 650 per cent; General Motors, $940 to $5800, or 520 per cent; General Electric, $10,950 to $57,700, or 425 per cent.

Russia Hoeing Its Row

Russia, it appears, expects not only to reap what it sows, but to do both in the most efficient way known. Three-quarters of the United States' exports of farm machinery so far this year have gone to Russia. The Soviet Republic bought $37,000,000 worth in the first six months of 1931, an analysis of foreign trade statistics by Moody's shows. Canada and Argentina, the United States' best customers in predepression years, took less than 10 per cent of American farm machinery exports in the first half of this year.

C. W. M.

JULY RAIL PROFIT DECREASES

The first six roads to report July earnings had net operating income of $1,398,000, compared with $3,067,000 in July, 1930, a decrease of 54.4 per cent. Their June net was $1,613,000 compared with $2,622,000 in June, 1930, off 38.4 per cent. July net this year was off 75.2 per cent from July, 1929, net of $5,646,000. These carriers had July gross of $15,798,000, off 22.8 per cent from $20,356,000 in July, 1930. June gross was $16,065,000, compared with $19,879,000 in June, 1930, off 19.1 per cent. July gross this year was off 36.2 per cent from July, 1929, which was at $25,430,000.

CONTAINER CORPORATION ASSETS

Contained Corporation of America as of June 30 shows total assets of $23,200,739, compared with $25,782,350 Dec. 31, 1930, and surplus $584,368, compared with $722,941. Current assets were $3,903,642 and current liabilities $803,457, compared with $4,039,979 and $1,031,110.

UNDERWOOD ELLIOTT FISHER

Underwood Elliott Fisher Company announces a new noiseless portable typewriter which makes up to eight carbon copies with ordinary carbon and paper.

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Assets Over $30,000,000

APPALACHIAN GAS ACQUIRES EMPIRE

The Appalachian Gas Corporation, one of the largest natural gas producers and distributors in the United States, has acquired a controlling interest in the Empire Corporation, which renders electric light and power, natural gas, telephone, water and ice service to more than 250 communities embraced by nine states.

The Appalachian Gas Corporation was formed less than two years ago, in October, 1929, and since that time has acquired 12 natural gas companies, bringing its total assets up to $80,000,000 and a gross annual revenue of more than $10,000,000

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Susie H. Hibbeler, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. James A. Mungle, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
James A. Mungle, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Muriel M. Mungle, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Fanny L. Wheeler, Folkestone, England.
Miss Nelle Inghram, Newport, R. I.
Miss Zella Inghram, Newport, R. I.
Mrs. R. M. Hoffman, Chicago, Ill.
R. M. Hoffman, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. A. Miller, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Evelyn Alexander, Columbia, Tenn.
R. D. Greenlaw, Columbia, Tenn.
Mrs. Fleda G. Foley, Lexington, Ky.
Mrs. Bess L. Julien, Dayton, Ohio.
Anthony Biednik, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Mrs. Gerda G. Klein, New York City.
Dr. V. A. Moore, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. E. Bernice Moore, Peoria, Ill.
Evangeline Moore, Peoria, Ill.
Janet Moore, Peoria, Ill.
Mrs. Victor Bailey, Wilkinsburg, Penna.
Victor Bailey, Wilkinsburg, Penna.
Miss Edith Carroll, Swissvale, Penna.
Josephine Lowenhein, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Zena A. Sornborger, Washington, D. C.
Dorothy G. Sornborger, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Bertha Melins, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. P. Melins, Milwaukee, Wis.
Gertrude W. Copeland, Tilton, N. H.
William J. Lawson, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Edward Lawson, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Mrs. Ermina B. Gaspard, Palm Beach, Fla.
Miss Ann Pentecost, Palm Beach, Fla.
Mrs. Edna M. Kohler, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Ida L. Wilbur, Baltimore, Md.
Edith L. Downward, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Josephine Brauer, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Daisy Norton, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. L. M. Firestone, Chicago, Ill.
L. M. Firestone, Chicago, Ill.
Jeannette R. Davis, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Caroline E. Beach, Vergennes, Vt.
Cynthia Ainsworth, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mary E. Cox, New York, N. Y.
Maybelle Cox, New York, N. Y.
W. W. Wallace, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Agnes M. Titus, Hartford, Conn.
Elsie R. Brown, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. John Dust, Michigan City, Ind.
Paul Brown, Chicago, Ill.
Jessie H. Steen, Sacramento, Calif.

SUNDAY

Mrs. Theodore D. Robb, Ridgewood, N. J.
Theodore D. Robb, Ridgewood, N. J.
Mrs. Leo P. Johnson, Lakewood, Ohio.
Leo P. Johnson, Lakewood, Ohio.
Walter Kellar, Chicago, Ill.
A. P. Allingham, Buffalo, N. Y.
Ida C. Allingham, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mary E. Bancroft, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. C. H. Tregenza, Long Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Paul Bransom, Green Lake, N. Y.
Paul Bransom, Green Lake, N. Y.
Mrs. W. J. Fash, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. W. A. Dougherty, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. H. W. Plate, Yonkers, N. Y.
Helen F. Pencille, New York, N. Y.
Edna Macdonald, New York, N. Y.
Audrey Schmidt, Bloomfield, N. J.
Ruth Dougherty, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Jane Plate, Yonkers, N. Y.
Elizabeth C. Gumace, Godeffroy, N. Y.
Mrs. Fred M. Caswell, Brockport, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara B. Strickland, Middletown, Conn.
Miss Dorothy M. Brasley, Middletown, Conn.
Mrs. Helen Carpenter, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. D. Titus, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Kathryn Ernest, Franklinville, N. J.
Mrs. Mabel A. Hammond, Wyncote, Penna.
Miss Jean Ann Hammond, Wyncote, Penna.
Miss Nancy Thomas Hammond, Wyncote, Penna.
Miss Betty L. Ernest, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Jessie B. Stewart, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Ethel B. Rich, Bronxville, N. Y.
William S. Rich, Bronxville, N. Y.
Charlotte M. Kech, Bronxville, N. Y.
Edna B. Clark, Rochester, N. Y.
J. Stainley Clark, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. E. A. Bacon, Logansport, Ind.
E. A. Bacon, Logansport, Ind.
Mrs. Lillian Bacon Stough, Logansport, Ind.
Nelson B. Stough, Logansport, Ind.
Mrs. L. E. Messenger, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Lucien E. Messenger, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Miss Anne Hultgren, Chicago, Ill.
Clara K. A. Hess, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hester Stieringer, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Ernest M. Wood, Quincy, Ill.
Ernest M. Wood, Quincy, Ill.

MERCHANTS DISPATCH ORDER

Merchants Dispatch Transportation Company has received an order for 300 gondola cars from the New York Central Railroad. Three hundred additional cars will be built in the New York Central shops.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

Trade circles report leaders of the various producing companies are actively discussing plans for a restriction of output of Industrial Alcohol for 1932.

DOLE BLAMED IN PART FOR BRITISH CRISIS

(Continued from Page 1)

to economists conclude whether democracy and economic planning can work together or whether nations must choose between democracy or recurrent business depression on the one hand and autocracy and stability on the other.

Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago spoke first on the possibility of applying such systems in the United States. He enumerated many difficulties but concluded that there is a definite tendency toward planning and that a method suitable to American democracy can be evolved.

Professor Gregory, however, was convinced ofthe unsuitability of the proposition and declared in no uncertain terms that the two theories are absolutely and irreconcilably opposed. Either we must give up democracy, he maintained, or submit to recurrent deprpessions.

He emphasized his point by declaring that England is peculiarly suited to economic planning by comparison with the United States and that if it has failed in England it can certainly not succeed in other democratic countries.

The English financial crisis has been further accentuated by the fact that the London money market is extremely sensitive to external feeling, he said.

London he explained, is the world's greatest international money market and is actually subject to what other money markets believe to be the English financial situation. The difficulty today is that French and other money centers exaggerate the danger in England. He felt, however, that the intrinsic soundness of British finance will become evident within another few days and any serious crisis will be averted.

Turning to the more general aspects of the problem of economic planning Professor Gregory pointed out that political systems require stability, whereas economic systems require adaptability to changing economic conditions. Democracy can not vary with every rise or fall in the price levels, he said, whereas a government founded on economic planning would have to shift its whole attitude with prices.

Obstacles in Way

Professor Viner enumerated the difficulties in the United States to any planned economic system as follows: Tradition of individualism, federal form of political organization in which any united national action is difficult, ill-defined distribution of power between branches of government, lack of responsibility in Congress, tendency of legal profession to defend vested interest, failure of American press to represent different shades of political opinion, dominance of business men over political thought, absence of respect for experts, scarcity of political leadership, low standards of administration as compared to other civilized countries, and contentment of American people with existing system.

On the other hand he pointed out that, whereas American business keeps insisting that the Government keep out of business as a general policy, nevertheless, individual, business men tend to urge government control in the particular spheres in which they operate.

As an example he cited bankers who make speeches opposing government intervention in business, but praise the work of banking inspectors in raising the ethics of the profession and assuring to the public some measure of financial security.

France and the United States were exonerated from blame for the current British financial crisis by Professor Viner speaking at the round table on international problems of commercial and financial policy.

He declared that financial security was the only object France had in view when it built up its gold supply after the struggle to stabilize the franc. "It was entirely an internal and national purpose," he said, "and there was no positive attempt to injure any other country."

"Any blame on the United States is a negative one," he said. "It is rather for doing nothing to help settle the problem than for doing anything directly to cause it."

Professor Viner pointed out, however, that the French gold policy did not take into account the repercussion on the rest of the world, and that it is a habit of France to use its financial power, when it has once been obtained, to political ends.

He implied that France has not as yet deliberately sought to injure the British financial structure, but that it might be tempted to use its present powerful position to obtain political guarantees from that country.

Intense nationalist resistance to world coöperation must be overcome before February, 1932, if political disruption resulting from the economic depression is to be averted, the Institute was told.

Obstacle to Corporation

Speaking at the round-table on social psychology of international conduct, Prof. G. M. Stratton of the University of California, held that mental complexities expressed in intense nationalism are the major obstacles to coöperation.

He said the world is faced today with the danger that the business stagnation will lead to economic collapse and possible social revolution in many lands. But he added that it is in just times of peril that nations are forced to leave their isolation and unite to oppose a common enemy.

In analyzing the basis for this unwillingness to seek the common good Professor Stratton said:

"The nations hug the idea of self-sufficiency. They try their best to avert mutual dependence, as though it were a plague. What interdependence there is, they recognize only in part and unwillingly. An uncoöperative world is the traditional ideal of great nations. This ideal is being worn away slowly, but it is as tough as a black diamond.

"The most powerful nations especially suffer from a superiority complex. Each has a delusion of its own inherent grandeur. In its own eyes it is a superior, unfortunately compelled to deal with a world of moral inferiors, France has the delusion that Germany is less honest, less trustworthy than France. Germany in turn has costly delusions about France. The United States feels that European nations generally are more quarrelsome, more suspicious, fuller of guile than itself, and we are thus hindered from working freely with Europe. A touch of sanity all around, a touch of mutual respect, is greatly needed.

Nations Act Stupidly

"The nations lack imagination. They do not discern what they can do for their own separate interests by intelligent coöperation. At present, by refusing to coöperate intelligently, they hinder one another's wealth-getting; they prevent their attaining decent prestige; they threaten one another's security. Because of defective imagination, they exaggerate the risk of working together and minimize the gains to be had by it."

As an example of this, he pointed to the "absurd" attempt of nations today to seek security by threatening each other's security. Separate defense is no defense, he said. "To be effective," he went on, "defense must be mutual defense. Each nation must give in the end, and for very economy's sake as well as for greater security, give and receive a pledge of assistance—economic assistance, moral assistance, and, if need be, police assistance—against any aggressor.

"Separate and rival immense armaments for peace insurance are like a fire insurance company that regularly paid out a fifth of the losses it insured, and often was caught setting fire to the houses it insured. Next February at Geneva we shall need coöperation to diminish this risk, as a preparation for constructive work in its place. Before February we need to lessen the nationalistic resistance to wise coöperation against the world's present economic depression and a possible disruption to come."

It would require but little mutual confidence to start the ball rolling toward the day of true international coöperation, he declared.

Outlines Italy's Position

Dr. Luigi Villari, former Italian diplomat, outlined phases of the existing administration in Italy which he said amounted to economic planning. He pointed particularly to the fact that representation in the Italian Parliament is based on occupational groupings rather than on geographical districts.

He held that these phases of the Italian system can be applied in any democracy and would have far-reaching effects on stabilizing economic conditions.

"It is felt," he said, "that every citizen is more interested in his own business or profession than in the particular territory in which he may temporarily be living. One-half of the members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies are representatives of the employers and workers, and the other half are representatives of other large organizations of a not purely economic character. In this way the Government is in direct touch with the opinion of business, labor, and the professions."

Outlining also government departments such as the national council of corporations and the institute on exports which control particular phases of the national economic life, he declared this constitutes a form of economic planning and an attempt to place certain limits on the absolute exercise of the right of private property in the interests of the community as a whole.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Page & Shaw Hostess.
5:20 Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:00 Old Man Sunshine and Bozo.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys, Phillip Lord and Arthur Allen.
7:00 The Old Painter.
7:05 NBC, Del Castillo, organist.
7:15 Drama of the Canadian North Woods.
7:30 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director, piano duo.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "The Old Hoss."
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Veronica Wiggins, contralto; Frank Parker, tenor.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Program; Revelers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.
10:00 Magazine Hour sketches.
10:45 NBC, Simoniz Guardsmen; Irene Taylor, contralto; Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Blue Rhythm Boys.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Baseball scores.
5:17 NBC, "Gems and Melody."
5:30 Uncle Art's Haywire Orchestra.
5:45 Agriculture markets.
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 The Troubadours: Vocal duo.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Wallie Brown and the Carron Sisters.
8:15 "Singing the Blues Away."
8:30 NBC, "Death Valley Days" sketch.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch, "Tompkins Corners Barbecue."
10:00 NBC, Gold Medal Express; Singing strings; piano duo, orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Mr. Bones and Company," Minstrel show with Paul Dumont.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
6:00 "Opera Cameos," with Edward Jardon.
6:15 "Garden of Melody."
6:30 Lee LaMay, baritonette.
6:45 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, Dennis King, baritone; Linit Orchestra, Maximilian Pilzer, conductor.
7:30 CBS, Colt program.
7:45 CBS, Anthony Wons, master of ceremonies; Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:30 CBS, Bon Bons.
8:45 CBS, The Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Serial Mystery Story.
9:30 CBS, Bourjois Orchestra.
9:45 CBS, Talk by Vice-President Curtis to Moose.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-362m)

5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 Twin Tipplers.
6:00 Evening Musical.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Harig Musical Memories.
7:00 Variety Program.
7:15 Cathedral Echoes.
7:30 "Etchings in Music."
8:00 "Songs We Love to Hear"; soloist, organist, violin.
8:30 Time announcement.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
6:00 CBS, Bernard Sobel interviewed.
6:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash, comedy sketch.
7:00 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
7:15 George Mahoney, One-Man Band.
7:30 Ford Hall Forum: The Hon. Richard Olney speaks on "The Case of France in Regard to the Debt Moratorium."
7:45 Voices and piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Voice and piano.
8:30 Salon Melodies.
8:45 Political Review.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, Fletcher Henderson and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZA

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air."
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves Field, Braves-St. Louis, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—CBS programs.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4- 5- and 6-room apartments including sun parlors, all modern improvements, rent reasonable. Inquire 130 No. Munn Ave.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
90 Fenway, Boston

Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms separate; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston Tel. Hub. 1050

Ye Paul Revere
SOMERVILLE, MASS., 391 Broadway, Winter Hill—Apartments now available; modern in every detail; splendid environment; especially well serviced; reasonable rentals. Apply to Supt. on premises or J. A. and F. A. WALKER. Tel. Somerset 0751-M or Mystic 0048.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.
Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $50 to $75. Apply on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING, 68 Devonshire St., Boston Tel. Hub. 1050

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—For 1 or 2 business persons, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, heat, electric; private house; $35; near transit, Christian Science church. 8628 107th St. Richmond Hill 2-6605.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

UNUSUAL opportunity to buy a 16-cylinder Cadillac; also save dealer's commission; we have a Cadillac V-16 7-passenger sedan; special chromium plated wire wheels and Hood parts, complete equipment; cost $7230, used only for show purposes, driven less 3000 miles; the height of motoring luxury at a tremendous saving. Write or telephone, GUY LINTOTT, 77 Lowell Street, Manchester, N. H. Tel. 96.

STUDEBAKER 5-passenger sedan, splendid condition; owner has no use for car. Telephone Apt. 12-RW, Susquehanna 7-6625 (N. Y. C.).

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Business calls given careful, personal attention. 158 West 45th St., New York City, Bryant 8835.

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY 198 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rooms 300-301 Cort. 7-2363

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

HELP WANTED

ONE salesman in each principal city to sell canned fruit and vegetable products to charitable and public institutions; commissions paid weekly; this is a non-profit, self-supporting movement for the exclusive benefit of our public-supported institutions and is not commercially competitive. ECONOMIC CONSERVATION COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, 745 Bryant St., San Francisco.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN with unusual patience can have comfortable home, with good food and small pay, in return for care of 15-year-old backward boy. P. O. Box 355, Torrington, Conn.

HOUSES TO LET

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—For rent, large house and grounds, all improvements; high elevation, beautiful fruit and shade trees; near schools, churches and stores. OWNER, 906 Post Road. Phone Scarsdale 19.

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANTED—Part load of furniture to, and full loads both from New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington or en route Sept. 2 or 3. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

FOR RENT—Practitioner's office, afternoons, 30 East 42nd St., Room 925, Tel. Murray Hill 2-8269, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office 1 afternoon and evening, 11 West 42nd St., Suite 1960. Tel. Chickering 4-6358. Call after 5 p. m.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd St., New York City.

PIANOS

Mathushek—"Known for Tone"
One of the world's famous Pianos. Our Early American Spinet-Grands will interest lovers of the beautiful. Bargains in Used Grands and Uprights. We rent Small MATHUSHEK—14 East 39 St., New York (Near Fifth Avenue)

REAL ESTATE

IF you want to buy or rent home, transportation at your service; by appointment. Lib. 7191. Brookline, Newton, Lexington, Roxbury.

NEEDHAM, MASS.
PICTURESQUE CAPE COD COTTAGE
FOR SALE—Ideal location; 5 rooms (3 bedrooms), garage; built for owner. Phone Needham 1487-W preferably between 9 and 11 a. m.

N. Y. C.—To lease, near Chelsea Piers, stone and concrete building, lot 50x100, 5 floors and basement. Can be used as private garage or warehouse. Write Box E-5, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS., 118 Division St.—500 yards west of Route 1, 32 miles from Boston, 12 miles from Providence; quiet reasonable. MRS. ALVAN H. WHITING.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Transients only; near Capitol, Union Station and Library; reasonable. MRS. ORA K. FLEMING, 220 Indiana Ave., N. W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 82 Gainsboro, Suite 20—Clean, homelike rooms for one or two, business women preferred; breakfast if so desired; one unfurnished room.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms to business people, $3.50 and $4.00; references required. Com. 0730.

N. Y. C., 86th (2345 Broadway), Apt. 75—Attractive double room, kitchenette, private bath; also single room; real home; reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY, 539 West 112th (3-D)—Real home; fine, cool rooms, single, double; church, river, Columbia. Cathedral 8-3855.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FORMER advertising manager, with also practical selling experience (wholesale and retail) desires sales or advertising including preparation of printed sales literature; age 30, married, university education, now in New York City. Write Box G-16, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION—HOUSEKEEPER
To Lady or couple, Christian Scientists preferred; well bred, American, widow; cheerful disposition, pleasing appearance; initiative, good reader, thorough knowledge shorthand and typewriting, all household details, cooking, sewing and mending; Boston or suburbs. P. O. Box 267, Ridgewood, N. J.

EXPERIENCED woman desires position, infant's-child's nurse; best reference. Tel. El. 5-6989. ZURCHER. Write 231 East 50th, N. Y. C.

NURSERY governess, Scotch, experienced, good references; Oct. 1. FRANCES STEWART, Teal Pond Farm, Mishaum Point, South Dartmouth, Mass.

ONE capable of managing home for business couple or attendant wishes position. Write Box S-43, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

POSITION wanted by Protestant widow as housekeeper or as companion; references; available after Sept. 1. MRS. GRACE R. CLEVELAND, 200 Lewis St., Bridgeport, Conn.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigeration, radio; attractively furnished; one block subway, buses. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings until 11.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-18, Fitchburg, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; cash commissions daily; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE INC., Dept. 27-S, Indianapolis, Ind.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 7032, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained afternoons except Saturdays and holidays.
813 FRANKLIN STREET

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A Great Store in a Great City

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-3613

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

Phones Cleve. 0534-0535
Service to Your Home
"PARKWAY"
CLEANERS and DYERS
PROMPT SERVICE
5010 CONN. AVE. CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
Vacation Cleaning—Prompt Service to help add to your comfort.

The CHUMMERY
1759 Columbia Road N. W.
Sunday Dinner 12 to 7:30
Week Days 5 to 7:30

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Guggenheimer's
Since 1842
A Real Department Store
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
$77
August Sale Price
FUR COATS
Last Year $100 to $150

BRADLEY
Knitted Outerwear
The Broadway Department Store, Inc.

G. & G. COAL CO.
Highest Grade Coal
24th St. and Virginia Ave.
PHONE 998

Newport News Laundry Corporation
QUALITY SERVICE
830 25th Street Phones 672-673
C. F. GARNER, Manager

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
Formerly located at 26th Street and Washington Avenue
NOW IN OUR NEW HOME
137 28TH STREET

FALCONER'S
RICHARD HUDNUT'S
COMPLETE NEW LINE
GEMEY
3003 WASHINGTON AVENUE

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Avenue Phone 2333

Broadway Shoe Store
Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVENUE

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

NORFOLK

You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

W. J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 24843
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

RICHMOND

High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
Townfield and Golflex Tailored Wear.

POOLE'S PEWTER
Makes a Lovely Gift
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silver—Jewelry
China—Glass
SECOND AT BROAD STREET

Goodrich Silvertown Inc.
2700 W. BROAD Dial 5-1795
A Scientific Service for Every Car
AIR CONTAINERS! Ask about them!
H. M. BURROUGHS, Manager

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
417 E. Broad St. and Broad at Third Sts. RICHMOND, VA.

F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family

LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

We Appreciate Your Patronage
The Young Men's Shop
713 East Broad St.

BROOKS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO., Inc.
8-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.
Local and Long-Distance Moving

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

Westinghouse
Everything Electrical
W. H. JENKS
308 E. Grace Dial 36365

THE HAMMOND COMPANY
FLORISTS
SECOND AT GRACE ST.
OUR ONLY STORE
Phones 2-4713—2-4714

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at moderate prices

ROANOKE

Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
Jefferson Street at Franklin Road
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Today's low prices further emphasize the fact that Hancock's is really "THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL."

McPhee Motor Company
Incorporated
Ford
Salem Avenue at Fourth Street
Roanoke, Va.
Phone 1900

Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

New Knox Hats
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
BUSH & HANCOCK, INC.
308 SOUTH JEFFERSON STREET
Roanoke, Va.

Fifty Complete Food Markets
MICK OR MACK CASH STORES
All 100% locally owned
Roanoke and Vicinity

Heinz 57 Varieties
STANLEY'S
110 GRANDIN ROAD
PHONES 2165—2168

We invite you to visit our new and modern plant.
You will be welcome
Garst Bros. Dairy Inc.
1108-1114 W. SALEM AVENUE
Phones 3414—3415

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

FALLON, Florist
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

McKEE CAFETERIA
with
Special Dining Room for Banquets or Parties.
NOT OPEN SUNDAYS
906 QUARRIER STREET

KANAWHA FARM DAIRY
Capitol 55 F 12
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

CLARKSBURG

GORE CAFETERIA
We Specialize in Good and Wholesome Food
HOTEL GORE Pike St.
GUY SENSEL, Mgr.

WE ARE READY ... for SCHOOL
We have the things children need ... You have the children that need them.
PARSONS-SOUDERS

HUNTINGTON

OLDEST LARGEST
PARKER PENS
The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S LARGEST GIFT STORE

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

We Specialize in Good and Wholesome Food
Fifth Avenue Hotel
MORRIS BAILEY, Prop.
Phone 6417 Phone 7405

MODEL LAUNDRY
The Home of Clean Linen

Specialized Lubrication
U. S. TIRES
VESTA BATTERIES
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6TH AVE. AT 10TH ST. Phone 5171

PIGGLY WIGGLY
HUNTINGTON COMPANY
STORES:
928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1209 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
Corner 9th Ave. and First St.

THE SANITARY DELICATESSEN
827 8th St., Huntington, W. Va.
Phone 6833
We carry a complete line for Picnickers and Dutch Lunches
"Everything the best in Food Line."

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

"THE BRADURIL" Underwear manufacturers requires agents, sell direct to public, ladies', gentlemen's, children's underwear; all pure Merino wool; British manufacture throughout. Write C. W. THORNTON, 124 Swan Arcade, Bradford, Yks.

AN OFFER

LARGE electric light bowls (inverted) offered as a gift to any Christian Science church or society desiring them. Particulars from clerk, Third Church of Christ, Scientist, London, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. 1.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

LIMOUSINE CAR—Any period or distance undertaken; terms very moderate; owner driver. WOOLF, 59 St. Augustines Ave., Croydon (London). Phone Croydon 2503.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

COLLINGHAM COURT PRIVATE HOTEL
13 Collingham Road, London, S. W. 5.
Just off Cromwell Road, within easy reach of shops, etc.; perfect quiet at night; from £3.3.0. Frobisher 2179. MRS. L. ROBINSON.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51 & 53 Earls Court Sq. London, S. W. 5
Pleasantly situated, comfortable, convenient, good food, hot and cold water. Bed & breakfast 6/6. Per day 10/6. Residents from 2½ gns. Magnificent public rooms, billiards. Readers of this paper welcome. Phone Flaxman 0630. Write for tariff.

KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.
A charming guest house overlooking Kensington Gardens; every comfort; excellent cooking; inclusive terms from 3½ guineas a week. Proprietress, 19 Prince of Wales Terrace, W. 8. (Phone Western 5021.)

LONDON, Golders Green—Highly recommended comfortable home for professional & business women. Close to tube & buses. MISSES BOND, 12 Mountfield, Finchley Road, N. W. 11.

LONDON, NEWTON COURT HOTEL, 33 Leinster Square, Hyde Park, W. 2 (3 mins. Whiteleys)—Moderate terms. Park 1624. MRS. E. A. NEWTON.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care, offered for animals. P. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

LONDON—Quiet home for study with experienced care. Write or phone THE MISSES BRANFORD & ARMSTRONG 119 Lansdowne Rd., W. 11 Park 3140

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Unfurnished flats, self-contained, beautifully decorated, comprising 3 large rooms, kitchen and bathroom, £110 per annum; excellent location, near Ladbroke Grove Station, Kensington and buses to all parts; also flat suitable for one person £85. Box M-579, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON, 38 LANSDOWNE CRESCENT, W. 11—Furnished and unfurnished flats; business ladies, gentlemen; meals, service optional. Park 2737.

LONDON—Attractive self-contained furnished flat, 1 large room, kitchenette, bath, 35/-; garage extra; no children; view mornings or appointment. MRS. BIRD, 12 Bassett Road, North Kensington, W. 10.

WIMBLEDON — Unfurnished maisonette in quiet detached house, redecorated, Ridgway Place; 3 good-sized rooms, bathroom, kitchen, &c.; garden in rear, space garage; gas, electric; rent 42/- per week inclusive; long let if desired. Box M-751, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

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DRESS AGENCIES

WANTED—Beautiful Modern Clothes, Hats, Shoes, Undies, etc. Fair offer by return of post or personal. "EVE," the Chic Gentlewoman's Dress Agency, 108a Church St., Kensington, London. Park 4831.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Duplicating—Shorthand
Typewriting—Office Staff, etc.
H. CRAIG-KELLY & CO.
20 Copthall Avenue, London, E. C. 2
Telephone Met. 3180

GARAGE SERVICE

DORAN, TAGGERT & CO., 1 Premier Place, High Street, Putney, London, S.W.15—Repair & hire department; taxicabs booked in advance; open day and night. PUTNEY 0660.

HOME SHARING

ESSEX—Lady wants another to share her home, Christian Scientist preferred; tennis court, golf, car; musical; half hour London; terms moderate. "Ingrebourne," London Rd., Brentwood.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GOLDERS GREEN—Commodious 8-roomed house, gas fires, "Ideal" Cookanheat, new artistic decoration; quiet; convenient access London; price £1600. 11 Clifton Gardens.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

READER'S desk, 2 chairs, oddments, druggets, carpets & cocoanut matting. Apply SEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Wrights Lane, London, W. 8.

INCOME TAX SERVICE

IF YOU have any difficulty with income tax or require your books written up or audited, write ANTILL & SON, 35 Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.3, Sloane 3556 (also at 117 Bedford Road, Clapham, S.W.4).

MOTORCARS

REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, Automobile Engineers, 39 Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1. Sloane 3548. Cars of all makes supplied, new or second hand, accessories, tyres, insurance, shipping, house lighting sets and wireless; cars for hire.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON—Practitioner's offices, Regent St., to let 3 afternoons a week. MRS. ALGIE, 82a Lexham Gardens, London, W. 8.

LONDON, West End—First floor, unfurnished, 4 very light rooms, suit architect, etc., £250 p. a. inclusive; also ground floor office and display window with light basement showrooms, 700 square feet, £250 p. a. inclusive; apply on premises. CUNDY, 12 Baker St., Portman Square, W. 1.

LONDON—Showrooms (with excellent display window) & 2 offices, moderate rent; 1 minute from Marble Arch; no restrictions for cars waiting. Apply WALKER, 20 New Quebec Street, W. 1.

LONDON—KENSINGTON HIGH STREET—Hours vacant in practitioner's office, rental to cover cost only. For particulars please apply Box K-1148, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Practitioners' offices twice weekly, morning 9-1, afternoon 2-7; telephone, electric light, fire; 10/- per week inclusive. MRS. FINN, 16 Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, S. W. 11.

LONDON, WESTMINSTER—Hours in practitioner's office. Apply MISS BULLOCK, 1a Gloucester Terrace, S. W. 7.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

7, BELSIZE SQUARE, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON—Paying guests received in well-furnished comfortable home; good garden; sunny outlook; near Tube station. MRS. COOK. Phone Primrose 1351.

HOMELANDS, Dealtry Road, London, S. W. 15—Comfortably furnished sunny rooms, in spacious house; quiet, countrylike; board from 2½ guineas; separate tables, constant hot water, gas fires; frequent buses, trains to all parts; garage near. Phone: Putney 5335.

KENT—Lady would receive 1 or 2 ladies as paying guests during autumn school term; country house near Canterbury; Christian Scientists preferred and fond of country pursuits. Box M-742, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Comfortable home superior part North London, easy access West End; terms moderate. 107 Selbourne Rd., Old Southgate.

LONDON, Swiss Cottage—Paying guests received in gentlewoman's home; every convenience. Box M-749, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PAYING GUESTS

SURBITON, SURREY—In quiet yet central neighbourhood, excellent cuisine, home-like surroundings, every attention and all conveniences; near station; lock-up garages adjacent. TEMPLE HOUSE, Anglesea Road. Phone Kingston 0730.

POST WANTED

ENGINEER, mechanical and electrical, desires new appointment; has held positions of trust and confidence; wide experience of administration and works organisation; good record and credentials. Box M-737, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GENTLEMAN (A.R.I.B.A.), intimate knowledge of all branches building and estate work, accustomed to travelling, desires position of trust. Box M-740, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY CLERK seeks post; operate Underwood bookkeeping machine. Box M-733, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY offers cheerful companionship and experienced care; good reader; resident or daily. Box M-380, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

LADY would like to give services: house secretarial, companionship; London; with Christian Scientists preferred. Box K-2482, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

OPENING wanted for girl 18, just left school; fluent French, some German; typing. Box M-748, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ORGANIST seeks position, Christian Science church preferred, or cinema; year's experience; acquainted modern organs; organist and accompanist Masonic lodges. TRICK, 26 Princes Ave., London, N. 3.

VENDEUSE, experienced Court Dressmakers & High Class Stores, seeks change, any branch. Box M-729, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. 2.

WELL EDUCATED Swedish girl seeks post as children's nurse in English family; good references. Box M-747, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

RESIDENTIAL HOTELS

SOUTHSEA, Sandringham Hotel—Ideal position facing sea, good catering lift, night porter; special winter terms. Phone Portsmouth 3863.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, West End—First floor, unfurnished, 4 very light rooms, suit architect, etc.; £250 p. a. inclusive; also ground floor office and display window with light basement showrooms 700 square feet, £250 p. a. inclusive; apply on premises. CUNDY, 12 Baker St., Portman Square, W. 1.

LONDON, Bayswater — Comfortable bed or divan sitting rooms from 15/-; gas fires with rings; partial board if desired. Park 7633. MISSES EVANS and LIVESAY, 36 Colville Terrace, W. 11.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BOARD wanted, preferably on farm in New England, with Christian Scientists preferred, for boy of 12 years and where he can be tutored in 7th grade subjects. Address Box N-94, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON, S. W. 5—Unfurnished service suites, well appointed house; near Earls Court Station. Box M-42, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

TOWN and COUNTRY PROPERTY

ALLSOP & CO.
Chartered Surveyors
Auctioneers & Estate Agents
Agents for West End and City, Residential and Business Premises, Flats, etc.
15 SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W. 1
(Regent 3722)

BERRYMAN & CO.
ESTATE AGENTS
SPECIALISE in finding attractive flats & HOUSES, furnished or unfurnished, for Visitors and others.
Experienced Representatives to conduct Applicants to Properties.
179/181a Brompton Rd., S. W. 3, close to Harrods, London.
Phone Sloane 7345 & 4209

Maida Vale & St. John's Wood
Established 1884
MESSRS. SNELL & CO.
C. T. Snell, J.P., F.A.I.; S. P. Bird, F.A.I., P.A.S.I.; S. B. Crosse, P.A.S.I., F.A.I.; C. E. Ralfs
Auctioneers, Surveyors
Valuers and Estate Agents
47 MAIDA VALE, LONDON, W. 9
(At the corner of Clifton Road and nearly opposite St. John's Wood Road)
Tel. Cunningham 1131 (4 lines)

The House Bureau
(M. A. RYAN)
HOUSES and FLATS
FURNISHED and UNFURNISHED
251 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3
(South Kensington End)
Telephone Flaxman 3747
Station, South Kensington Bus 14, 96

TAILORS

AT SAVILE ROW
We build you a hand-made suit for 5 GNS. Pay us a visit, we are sure you will find it an economy to buy the VERY BEST CLOTHES from us at reasonable prices.
ENTICKNAPP & GRIMES
21A SAVILE ROW, LONDON, W. 1
Regent 2487

TEACHERS

JESSIE KING
Mezzo Contralto Soloist
Voice Production and Singing
26, Holland Park, London, W. 11 Park 6895

MISS MARY HARRISON, L. R. A. M.—Visits and receives pupils for pianoforte. Apply 54 Cleveland Rd., South Woodford, London, E. 18.

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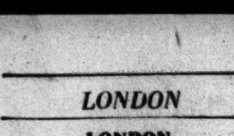
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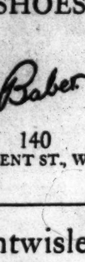
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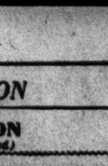
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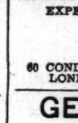
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Sea Urchins

Class (Echinoidea)

Where: Near rocky shores in warm and temperate waters.

Distinguishing features: Spiny in nature; radially symmetrical with the tube feet and spines arranged in fives. Spherical or heart-shaped.

Use: Used as ornaments when dried. Ancient fossils enable accurate study of evolutionary trends.

These creatures of the sea closely resemble the starfish, except that they have no arms or free rays. The skeleton of the sea urchin is known as a "shell" or "test" and is made up of numerous plates arranged in 20 rows radiating from the mouth, which is provided with five white teeth forming a part of the complicated structure known as "Aristotle's Lantern."

Locomotion is accomplished by the tube feet and the spines. The spines pressing against the ground, keep the animal from rolling over under the pull of the tube feet and also allow it to move forward. Living principally on rocky shores, more than 4000 species are known, the warm waters of the ocean about the West Indies containing over 400.

Sea urchins of the common variety swallow rock debris and sand in large quantities. From this they extract the minute plants and animals which it contains. Many forms possess the faculty of boring and can excavate chambers exactly fitting them, out of solid rock. About the Bahama Islands, these rock-boring species gather in such numbers as to honeycomb the surface of the coral rocks. The oring is accomplished by slowly wearing away the rock with the jaws and spines.

A Word a Day

Anathema

In the usual sense of a curse or malediction this word is pronounced *a-nath'-e-ma*, with first and last *a*'s as in *sofa*, second as in *hat*, *e* as in descend; when designating a sacred offering it is sounded *an-a-the'-ma*, with secondary stress on the first syllable, and with first *a* as in hat, second and third as in *sofa*, *e* as in key.

This word is an English respelling of the Greek ἀνάθεμα (anathema), literally "a thing devoted," especially to evil, and hence a curse. The roots are ἀνά (ana), "up," and τιθημι (titheml), "I lay, place, put"; the illusion is to the mythological custom of putting up in the temple of a patron deity something offered to him—hence anything set apart for destruction.

Example: "The anathemas of the wets were hurled at him."

Notes and Queries

Bethesda—*Be-thez'-da;* first *e* as in descend, not as in bet.

Messiah — *Me-si'-a*, with *e* very short, as in moment.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation. — Ed.

What They Say

Laws

"Laws do not effect reforms, nor do they make men better; that improvement must come from man himself."—*Elihu Root, international lawyer.*

Disarmament

"Disarmament is one of those questions where everybody agrees in principle and differs in practice."—*David Lloyd George, British statesman.*

Immigration

"Immigration no longer is an economic menace."—*Secretary of Labor Doak.*

A Quotation for Today

NO LONGER forward or behind
I look in hope or fear;
But, grateful, take the good I find,
The best of now and here.
—WHITTIER.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I was having a fine time swimming after a ball that the Boss threw way out in the water for me—
But once as I was swimming back with it a big boat went whizzing by—
And a moment later the strangest thing happened—the water rose right up under me—
Then sunk right down again, and oh Boy!—was I flabbergasted!
But thank goodness it soon flattened out again and I was able to paddle back to shore without any further trouble.

Do You Know That—

The United States Department of Agriculture started with the modest staff of nine persons in 1861 and now has 27,615?

Ursolic acid, a chemical extracted from apple skins, gives promise of being useful in the paint and varnish industry?

Ambergris, added to any perfume makes the scent almost permanent?

Airplane flying has been forbidden through the Boulder Canyon?

No. 100 is always reserved as the license number of the President's automobile in Washington?

Chile recently had three chief executives within 24 hours?

Rubber during the World War sold at 40 cents a pound, and is now about 5.6 cents a pound?

Airplane manufacturers in the United States delivered 1606 planes during the first six months of 1931?

Although practically nonexistent in 1922, the Soviet air force is now one of the largest in the world?

THE LARGEST BUREAU IN THE WORLD IS IN HIGH POINT, N.C., A FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CENTER OF THE SOUTH. IT SERVES AS AN INFORMATION BOOTH.

In Lighter Vein

Punch
New Sports Fan (as starting pistol goes off): "Oh, look, Mummy, he's frightened them all away!"

Aha!

Housewife: "Just because I gave you a lunch the other day was no reason you should send all your friends here."

Tramp: "Lady, they weren't my friends."

A Timely Hint

Patient Professor: "Now, gentlemen, I don't mind you taking out your watches and looking at them, but please be courteous enough not to hold them up to your ears as if you thought they had stopped."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Dubious Chivalry

The lady was quite flattered by the little boy's recognition.

"Do you know all of your mother's friends?" she asked.

"No, ma'am," replied the lad, "but I can tell you by your feet."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Or Florida

Wife: "But, dear, don't you think we ought to save something for a rainy day?"

Husband: "You forget that we're now living in California."

Right!

Teacher (showing the class a picture of Washington crossing the Delaware): "Now, can any little boy or girl tell me the name of this picture?"

Boy's voice in the rear: "Sure! 'Sit down, you're rocking the boat!'"

Out of Depression

(Boston Transcript)

AT THE time of the panic or depression of 1907, there was a partnership of three brothers doing business in Massachusetts as shoemakers. They had been successful, had built up a good trade and a fine organization of expert workers.

The depression was such, however, that they found no outlet for their products. As their shoes did not sell, they were at a loss to know how to deal with the situation. To go on manufacturing, and rolling up merchandise, was beyond their means, even if that course would have been wise. To stop meant dismissal of their help and disruption of their organization. What was to be done?

The brothers spent discouraging days and sleepless nights over the problem. Failure stared. Then they had a meeting to decide. The oldest spoke first. He could see no alternative but shutting down. The second son agreed.

The youngest then spoke. He said he believed that he saw some light and if the others would ask him no questions but trust him to try his plan, with full powers, he would start at once. They agreed.

The young man immediately got busy. He visited many of the big dealers in shoes. Wouldn't they like to buy? "No. Not on this market." Well, wouldn't they buy at a price? "Oh, yes, perhaps at a price!"

It was not long before the partner had a fine lot of conditional orders for quantities of shoes, but all at very low prices.

He then visited the leather merchants, who gave him a most cordial welcome as a possible purchaser in a dead market. Would he buy? "Oh, yes, at a price!"

Within a short time he had conditional contracts for a lot of leather at very low prices, returned home and reported.

The partners then did some figuring. If they bought the leather and could make the shoes at not more than so much manufacturing cost they could accept the shoe orders and keep on. That all depended on the wages.

They called in their men, laid the cards on the table with complete frankness and put it to them. If they would go on with wages reduced 12½ per cent, the factory could run and the orders could be executed. Would they do it?

They would! They did! The business went on. The shoes were made. The orders were filled. The wages were paid. The employees were happy. The partners made a small profit. The organization was preserved. No unemployment!

"Sweet are the uses of adversity!"

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: Greens: Any kind of vegetation that is edible when cooked with meat and sand.

Detroit News: Colorado has abolished its motor speed limit, probably realising that downhill it can't be enforced anyway, and uphill the grade takes care of it.

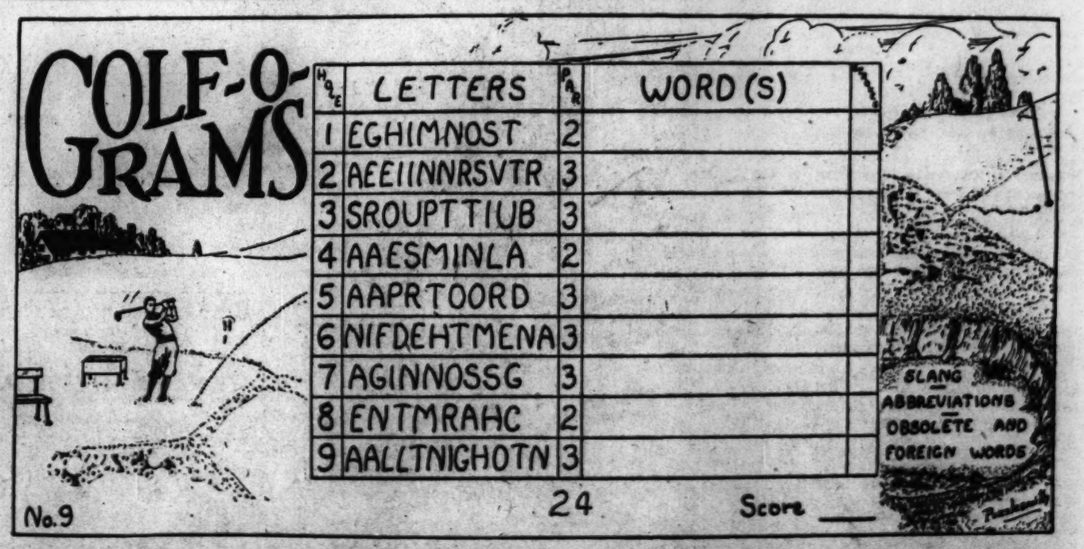
Investment Opinions: Let the new golf ball alone. It's the dub's first decent alibi.

Golf-O-Grams

No. 7
Winner:
BEATRICE and THEODORE ROGERS,
Westfield, N. J.

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	BEDOHRINOOOR	3	Neighborhood	1
2.	AABGSUWYY	3	Subway Guy	3
3.	ACMLEPOH	3	Hole Camp	2
4.	OHIIMOTX	3	Oith Oxim	2
5.	AACCEHRRT	3	Character	1
6.	DTWRRRYYY	3	Dry Try Wry	3
7.	AEUOADDDD	3	Audad Dodo	3
8.	NOOSTRADH	3	Roost Hand	3
9.	ADEEPINNV	3	Endive Pan	3
		24		17

Those are trick words, to be sure, on holes 4 and 7; but they are all listed in Webster's New International with the exception of "audad," and you will find it in the Standard.



RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke. For example, on hole 1, the par is given as 2. If you used the letters in making the words SON and GET you would have HIM left over—three strokes. Forming the two words SOME and NIGHT gives you the hole in par. SOMETHING, however, uses all the letters in one word—a hole-in-one!

Try to equal—or beat—par. And tabulate your score. If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is also the "pro" on this course, and you may verify your word-strokes with his aid. No slang, obsolete, colloquial, or foreign words are acceptable. Abbreviations are also barred in GOLF-O-GRAMS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Prepare Now to Reduce Arms

ONCE more in recent conferences in Paris, London and Berlin the futility of improvisation in diplomacy has been shown. It has been said, with some exaggeration, that no speech in a Parliament has ever changed a single vote. There are plenty of exceptions to this sweeping generalization, but perhaps they only serve to prove the rule. And just as members of a national assembly have usually made up their minds in advance on every question, and vote according to party affiliations, so do the representatives of each country too often enter on an international conference with a set thesis from which they are not likely to depart.

What follows? That conferences are useless? Not at all. It follows simply that conferences should be prepared. It may be that recent conferences have been hastily imposed by circumstances, and that they were necessary even though they failed. But there is indeed a tendency to escape the duty of thinking ahead, and this tendency is due to the belief that there is some magic virtue in a conference, no matter how it is convoked or conducted.

It would be well, therefore, were statesmen to remind themselves that the art of statecraft chiefly consists in foresight. They should not allow themselves to be surprised by events. They should not suppose that when they are surprised they have only to call a conference. The conference should not only be called before the event, but it should be carefully prepared so that its main result is a foregone conclusion.

Nor should it be spectacularly prepared with statesmen rushing from capital to capital. It should be prepared soberly, quietly, inconspicuously. The principal desideratum is the prevention of a premature hardening of public opinion. Anything which forces the politicians of this or that country to take up a definite attitude is bad diplomacy. Noisy publicity must necessarily be harmful. The task is earnestly to examine the different viewpoints and to arrive at an accord. When those different viewpoints are put on record in official documents, it is extremely difficult to change them. If those different viewpoints are brought to the conference table, and are announced in the press of the respective countries, the negotiators have already lost their freedom of movement. They have become prisoners of their own propaganda.

These remarks are particularly applicable to the disarmament conference of next February. The statesmen cannot afford to fail. But if they go to Geneva, each with his national case cut-and-dried, with a take-it-or-leave-it air, backed up by the public opinion of his country, then it will be extremely difficult to make any progress. The moment to make progress is now.

Before any country prepares its national case it should proceed to an exchange of views with other nations. The preliminary period should not be one in which there is a confrontation of crystallized claims; it should be a period of open minds and the adjustment of the various conceptions of disarmament. If this direction is followed and the disarmament conference is adequately prepared, it should mark a turning point in the history of humanity. If, on the contrary, each nation spends the intervening months in staking out its individual position, then the disarmament conference can scarcely hope to succeed.

Yet it must succeed, unless civilization is bent on its own ruin. There must neither be mere improvisation at the conference table nor wrong preparation which consists in each country fortifying its own case; there must be proper preparation which consists in a careful and quiet exploration of the possibilities, and the formation of a resolve to obtain from the conference, not the triumph of a national thesis, but the triumph of an international accord to reduce armaments to the lowest possible level.

Is Mankind Innately Pugnacious?

INEVITABLY there developed out of the symposium on international conduct at the Williamstown Institute of Politics a thesis that the responsibility for war lies in an alleged pugnacious instinct in human nature. The theory has been widely disseminated within the last twelve months—not by modern Treitschkes, but by men who are truth seekers and peace seekers. Sir Arthur Keith has attached his name to it. Mr. Stanley Baldwin has spoken of a "tiger instinct" in men. And now at Williamstown Admiral C. L. Hussey, while equally desirous of attaining international understanding, makes use of similar phraseology.

The suggestion is an unconsciously unjust reflection on human nature. Men often have lapsed into war to settle their differences, but they have not done so in order to satisfy an alleged instinct of belligerency. In fact, there is no such instinct. It is living together, not fighting together, that is instinctive.

Men are brought together in response to the dominating instinct of self-preservation. This also makes them fall out, as was often stated during the Kellogg pact discussions, in the diplomatic exchanges over self-defense and self-interest. But such lapses can no more be blamed on a supposedly inherent belligerency of the human race than can economic stringency be blamed on the prodigal bounty of nature. What has happened is that by a misuse of their institutions men sometimes have developed fears that their existence was being threatened by their neighbors. They have not yet learned to live together on a world plane as well as a national plane with the tools which are the legacy of civilization. The responsibility lies in a mishandling of the tools, not in a defect in mankind's instinctive endowment.

The evidence is not only in ourselves. An examination of the state of mankind before the development of institutions shows that humanity is not innately pugnacious. For the last fifty years the archæologists have been engaged in unfolding the panorama of prehistory. One can now piece together a picture of the life of the true primitive. He is radically different from the bellowing savage who is so often and so thoughtlessly associated with the dawn of human existence.

The speeches at Williamstown in opposition to Admiral Hussey's thesis relied on the evidence of existing primitives. This is equally convincing. On their habits modern scholars have shed abundant light. Nansen's famous "Eskimo Life" gives a beautiful vignette of the "good humor, peaceableness, evenness of temper" of the uncivilized Greenlander—attributes shared by the thirty races which have not yet felt the impact of civilization.

Canada Fosters Craftsmanship

ALTHOUGH Canada is trying to practice drastic economy in government, the Dominion Parliament last session authorized the payment of $750,000 annually to the provinces for expenditure on technical education for fifteen years. Education in Canada is entirely under provincial administration, but about twenty years ago Parliament set out to subsidize the establishment of technical schools. Young Canadian industries were in need of more skilled craftsmen. During the intervening years this need has increased, particularly in the tool-using industries, where the apprenticeship system has lapsed.

When the steel and bronze parts of an engine had to be chiseled, filed, scraped, squared and generally fashioned from forgings and rough castings into finished parts, with the use mainly of hand tools, it required years of practical experience at the bench and lathe. Apprentices were indentured for five years or more. Journeymen mechanics, carpenters, blacksmiths, masons and others were artisans who knew every detail in the building of houses or the erecting of engines. They built with thoroughness, for stability and reliability.

There is a striking contrast between the methods employed in the manufacture of engines at the beginning of this century and the assembling of automobiles in modern factories. Everywhere in Canada, however, and in some other countries, there is still plenty of evidence of the need for skilled artisans. The automatic machine can turn out a smooth-running automobile, but it cannot follow the car over miles of highway and country road to the garages where repairs have to be made. There are, doubtless, garages where the mechanics have served an apprenticeship or otherwise been technically trained to restore a disabled car to good running order. There seem to be many where the knowledge of motor mechanics is superficial.

Similar lapses in thoroughness seem to have occurred in electrical and other modern trades where the apprenticeship system has become neglected. Canada does well to encourage vocational training and technical education in the schools. It should help to stop the decline in fine craftsmanship threatened by automatic industrial conditions.

Prosperity and Crime

MILWAUKEE is in the spotlight. She is the heroine in that great American pageant—Business. Unemployment there is relatively low. Diversity of industries has kept the wheels of business turning. An audience of sister cities from coast to coast looks on with amazement as the Wisconsin city piles up a bank balance running into millions while their own municipal governments go deeper and deeper into the red.

Other communities unable to meet city pay rolls and collectors of revenue, distraught and panicky in the face of increasing delinquency in tax payments, watch with wonderment the spectacle of a city whose citizens crowd to take advantage of a discount and actually pay their taxes ahead of time. Obviously these signs of civic prosperity indicate that business in the Badger State's biggest manufacturing center is holding its own.

Now, it is a singular fact that Milwaukee holds a record for freedom from crime. Yet, as a Great Lakes port with a heterogeneous population of 500,000, it has had to meet the very same problems that confront all manufacturing and industrial centers, including that of the suppression of crime. Milwaukee, however, boldly accepted the insolent challenge of the gangster and the racketeer and, to a remarkable degree, has sheltered business within her borders from the sinister incubus of organized banditry.

Swift justice meted out to the criminal by courts happily free from the paralyzing grip of politics and enlightened social activities which attract the newcomer and the alien so that they take an intelligent interest in the affairs of the community are largely responsible.

Quite evidently, then, there is a distinct correlation between the absence of crime and prosperity. "Milwaukee is in a splendid financial condition at the present time," Mr. William H. Wendt, deputy city comptroller, said the other day, adding, "we have revenue coming in sufficient to balance the budget for this year and we do not anticipate that taxes for 1931 will be any higher than they have been for the last three years." Calvin Coolidge, using for his purpose the estimate of "a reliable authority," stated in August, 1930, that the yearly cost of crime in America had reached the staggering total of $7,500,000,000. Other estimates have placed it at a higher figure.

Business is the necessary and legitimate occupation of nearly all Americans. It is a monstrous anomaly that crime should be permitted to harry it. One city in the United States has proved that this need not be. Milwaukee's example is a bugle call to business everywhere to form a united front and stamp out the evil pest of organized outlawry.

Capital for Works

IF BUSINESS is an immediate result of credit conditions, then there should be great satisfaction in the analysis of new American issues compiled by Moody's Investment Service. The total of new capital issues, excluding all refunding, put out during the last year has shown a sharp decline from the volume issued in 1929. That, however, tells but a part of the story, and probably the least important part, for the volume of new issues during the last year has been comparable with the total put out during the years prior to the inflation.

But the figures furthermore show that the "productive" issues of the last year have constituted between 60 and 80 per cent of the total, whereas they constituted only 20 per cent of the total issues of 1929. "Productive" issues include those whose purpose is clearly the obtaining of new capital which will be used, directly or indirectly, for construction or improvement of plant or equipment, or for construction of buildings or engineering projects. Those issues which are not included among the "productive" list embrace such as are used for the acquisition of other companies, to provide funds for investment purposes or to furnish working capital.

It seems well established that during the last year the "productive" issues have been in even larger volume than during 1929, and while the total of all issues circulated has declined, that is due to the almost complete cessation of nonproductive issues. Money is obviously being plowed back into plants, and is thereby made available for equipment to give wider employment. The volume of "productive" issues reached its highest point since 1924 during the first half of 1930, and during the first half of 1931 remained above the low point of 1927-1929.

These figures indicate rather clearly that there has been a rapid liquidation of speculative money in the market. At the same time, there has been a decided strengthening of the industrial fabric by reason of the new capital that has been devoted to the improvement of plants. The last year has indeed been one of great activity in getting ready for the upswing in industry which always follows periods of curtailed trade.

The New Fashion

THE new mode in women's clothing, characterized by naïve historical inaccuracies that with equanimity describe a given hat as "Empress Eugénie," "1880" and "First Empire"—all three, when in fact it is not even any one of these—of a sudden has thrust itself into the American scene. And women, apathetic to the historical truth of their attire, but mightily concerned with its looks, are in a great to-do acquiring hats that aspire with widely varying success to achieve a saucy downward tilt over the right eye.

It is all very thrilling indeed—for women. Men, for a considerable part, are engaged in their traditional rôle of again inveighing futilely against this strange tide of new feminine apparel. To them it ever has been inexplicable that otherwise generally intelligent creatures should uncomplainingly—nay, even gladsomely—heed the whims and dictates of couturiers in far-away Paris. For men do not do such things—at least, so hurriedly. So far as clothing is concerned, they adhere tenaciously to the things that are, resisting innovations and regarding with suspicion and dismay those few of their fellows who have the courage occasionally to essay some minor sartorial mutation.

If, thus, we examine the three decades since the turn of the century, we find that women's clothes in that time have undergone perhaps a dozen radical and insequential revisions, while those of men have followed a very slow, logical evolution: wider and longer trousers; longer and easier coats; shorter and more gentle collars; soft hats to compete with bowlers. These changes are slight, and of a magnitude not remotely comparable to those in women's attire; and if the men of 1931 appear considerably different in appearance from those of 1900, it is not because their garb has been greatly altered, but preponderantly because it was in the intervening period that the safety razor was popularized.

In fact, when one considers how rigorously men stick to their steamy coats, and sometimes even vests also, in the warmest weather, the question is apposite whether men or women are the more servile "slaves of fashion"—men to the fixity of their modes, women to the transiency of theirs.

Editorial Notes

Dale, dell, dingle, glen, gorge, gulch, gully, hollow, ravine, vale, canyon—is a list of the expected answers, depending on local usage, to the question, "What would you call a deep, narrow valley?" in the questionnaire for the new linguistic atlas. How about "alley" for city dwellers?

The news that glove factories are working full time would seem to indicate that in this industry at least good times and good wages go "hand and glove."

Glorious vacation days when Dad alone at home has to do considerable looking round to get a square meal.

For its size, a two-cent stamp is about as efficient as anything money can buy.

No, an observation plane is not always a seaplane.

I Likes Laughter!

THE sunlight was spraying down through the yellow-green of the new leaves, and freckling the side path with dancing light, when Serena hove in sight with a special verve in her walk and a market basket on one hip. She was half singing, half talking to the contents of the basket.

When she caught sight of the striped beach chair poised in the shrubbery, she executed an enormous skip and stopped in a grandiloquent gesture of sudden awareness. Whereupon the occupant of the market basket crowed with glee, and Serena echoed his laughter.

"Mornin', ma'm!" she hailed. "Shuah is a gran' day!"

"It's even handsome, Serena."

"Yes'm! An' does yo' see whut I got?" She presented the basket with its dusky two-year-old baby. His black eyes were lively with infant fun.

"Ain't dat sumpin'?" She sighed with satisfaction. "Tell th' lady yo' name, honey," she invited him.

He patted his plump hands together joyfully, and offered, "Jo," elaborating with a string of syllables of earnest and merry sound if not sense. Something in the sounds drew Ho and Bo, the wire-haired puppies, to an investigation. They whooped, barking and tumbling around the corner of the house, and galloped up to Serena.

* * *

Jo was startled into silence, but Serena bowled them over and patted them, bursting into song as she played with them:

"I loves to tell th' story. . . ."

Reassured, Jo climbed out of the basket and started for the puppies. They stopped and considered him. Then very deliberately they withdrew for a conference about accepting him. But Jo laughed and trotted after.

There was a twinkle in Serena's eye as she watched him go and then began her song again:

"I loves to tell th' story. . . ."

"Go on, Serena, I'm listening with both ears."

She waited a moment, the laughter fading from her face, and a slightly tremulous expression taking its place.

"Sat'day," she commenced, "I was sittin' an' rockin' an' readin' th' Book. An' I gets a feelin' I'd likes t' go ove' t' th' chu'ch, 'cause maybe I could do sumpin', dust hymnbooks p'raps. So I goes, an' when I gets the', I sees someone has lef' th' li'l' side do' open. I goes in, an' soon I heahs sof' cryin'. In a li'l I sees a gal wi' her haid in her elbow on a back o' th' pew."

Serena illustrated the exact position and type of sounds, and then continued, "I tiptoes ove' an' sits neah, an' waits. Bimeby, th' gal looks up kinda dispairin', an' is dum' t' see me. So I says then, 'Honey, whut ails yo'?' She jus' cries on, an' tries t' blow her nose, but it ain't no use, so I puts my arms 'roun' her, an' says, 'Come on, tell yo' Ma.'

* * *

"Well," Serena condensed the story, "she hadn't been married but a li'l while when she is lef' to look aft' herself an' Jo, an' she's foun' times powe'ful ha'd. So I says, 'If'n yo' don' min', I don' like t' see folks feelin' like yo' does. I likes laughter, an' so yo' is comin' home wi' me.' She protes's, feeble-like, but I says, 'It's mos' time t'eat now, an' we has a gran' big, juicy stew waitin'.'"

Here Serena chuckled, "Th' stew was fetchin'."

"I'm sure it was, Serena."

"So she comes home wi' me, an' is the' a question mark all ove' th' faces o' Jim an' John, an' m' daughter-in-love, Luelly! But I bus'les 'em th'ough suppe', an' I says, 'Hump yo'selves, Mickey Mouse is at th' pictures t'night, an' yo' Ma's invitin' yo' all to go.'

"Off we piles, an' has a good laugh, but o' cou'se it was the kin's whut comes f'om th' outside. Th' gal, Melia's her name, laughs at th' picture, but then's sad again, when I tucks her in ti' cot in my room."

Serena's jaw set, a little as a fighter's might. "Heah's whe' John an' th' res' wants to know what it's about. Is I bringin' anothe' mouth t' feed in these ha'd times? We mus' be careful these days, mus' watch the outgo, an' a lot of oth' things, they says, hammerin' at me. The' talks a lot 'bout business deep-ression, till I is kinda puzzle'.

"Has yo' done heared 'bout that?" Serena queried.

"I've heard something."

"Then maybe the' was sumpin' in whut the' says, but at las' I tells 'em, 'It's too deep fo' me.'"

Here Serena's lightheartedness began to return. "When I goes t' bed, I prays, 'Good Lawd, it's too deep fo' me, maybe Yo' can figger me a way out!' An' in th' mornin'," she went through the motions like a child, "I is mendin' up Melia fo' she wakes, an' I sees a tape measure in m' box. I has a idea. Like that!" She snapped a finger to indicate the rapidity with which ideas arrive.

"Come breakfas', I takes m' measure, an' I thinks out loud fo' m' young folks, 'Well, Luelly, I has he'p wi' breakfas', an' made yo' bed, an' I thinks the' is jus' one kiss lef' in th' half ya'd I can affo'd t' give yo'.' So I kisses her solemn. Then I stretches m' measure again t' a half ya'd an' sums up whut 'fection I can give John. 'But, Ma,' they is all sayin'. I goes right on, an' fin'lly I gets t' Jim, an' I has done this an' that fo' th' rascal, till I says, 'Jim, I'se powe'ful sorry, but the's no mo' 'fection lef' in th' half ya'd I can spen' on yo' in these ha'd times. I jus' cain't give yo' no mornin' kiss.'

* * *

"But Jim, he hollers, 'Ma, yo' is a circus all by yo'self, yo' is one too many fo' us,' an' he grabs me an' kisses me one aft' 'nothe'. 'I sees yo' point,' he says. 'Jim,' I answers, 'th' Lawd ain't been measurin' His love wi' us.'

"So," Serena neared her conclusion happily, "we is all he'pin' Melia, an' Mis' Clew, th' preachuh's wife t' our chu'ch, knows a place whe' the' wants someone. Th' pay's not much yet, but it's sumpin'. An' 'fore she goes t' bed las' night, I says, 'Melia, in th' mornin' on m' way t' wuk, I gets yo' li'l Jo whe' the' is keepin' 'im, an' he comes home, too.'"

Instinctively as a winning warrior, Serena lifted her head and laughed as Jo and the puppies raced up pell-mell against her broad skirts. "Yo' know," she turned again to her audience, "Melia laughed then as I likes laughter, wa'm f'om a happy inside, an' she says t' me, 'Does yo' know fo' whut I asks th' Lawd, the' in th' chu'ch? T' sen' his angels t' take me an' m' li'l Jo t' heav'n.'"

Serena blinked her eyes rapidly, and lifted Jo to her shoulder. "He's a bit whut yo' calls peaked," she commented thoughtfully.

"Perhaps some more romps with Ho and Bo, and some nice bread and molasses would help. Or even a glass of milk."

"Thank yo', ma'm," Serena glowed, "I 'grees wi' yo'." An expression of joyous trust rested on her face a moment, to be followed by a humorous quirk. "Does yo' 'sist, I brings Jo again."

"Indeed, I insist! I like laughter myself."

D. A.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Wants More Militant Support

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Lincoln said the United States could not remain part slave and part free; it must become all one or the other. It became all free because that was moral supremacy.

Slavery had existed during all historic time in several parts of the world, and therefore the argument that it had always existed and therefore could not be destroyed could have been urged as an argument in its favor, and was at times by some. Drunkenness and debauchery of intoxicating liquor always have existed throughout nearly the whole world, and therefore the anti-prohibitionists say we must continue to tolerate and regulate it. But the toleration and claimed regulation have been subjection to it, not active control.

If the conscience of the people of the United States supplanted and drove out slavery, that same conscience is supplanting and driving out the liquor traffic. If even one-tenth of those who are at present fighting against prohibition would "about face" and actively support it—and this includes principally Mr. and Mrs. Prominent Citizen—it would soon be a decided success.

In the southern states where slavery existed prior to the Civil War, the majority of men and women are standing out unflinchingly for the continuance and enforcement of prohibition, and not even the lash of party politics can stop them. They glory in the fact that human slavery no longer exists among them, and they glory in equal measure in the fact that they have ostracized, repudiated and helped destroy the legalized liquor traffic. We hardly give credit enough in the battle for prohibition to the people of that portion of the United States.

Fargo, N. D. — A. T. COLE.

A Plea For Birds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During the recent spell of high temperatures and dry weather that prevailed over the middle West, conditions supervened which were not only trying to human beings, but caused thousands of birds to perish from thirst.

The Kansas City Star and the Kansas City Journal-Post gave publicity to the matter, urging the public to provide bird baths and pans of water outdoors for our feathered friends. The birds' gratitude for this provision would melt a heart of stone.

Even from an economic standpoint, however, entirely divorced from any sentimental reason, the various species of useful birds should be preserved in this and other ways, for the little that man can do with insecticides is trivial compared with the capacities of the birds.

There is much useful work that could be accomplished by public-spirited American citizens toward the preservation not only of birds but all dumb animals from various forms of torture and extermination, one of the most cruel and indefensible being vivisection practiced by certain medical schools, and against which the Monitor has waged a noble crusade in past years.

DONALD P. BEARD,
Kansas City, Mo. — Observer, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Cooking Studies for Boys

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article on the Educational page of the Monitor of July 11, entitled "Junior High School Boys Ask for Cooking," indicates a forward step in home economics. The matter of educating boys as well as girls for home making is receiving a considerable amount of attention among home economics educators the country over, and all pioneer efforts in that direction should be applauded.

There is, however, a possible question as to whether the study of cookery by boys is the best way of bringing about the desired end. Even for girls, such study appears of doubtful value if isolated from meal planning and preparation, of which it is normally an inseparable part. But there is another question: Is cookery a part of home making, or more accurately, a housekeeping activity, in which men normally do or should engage? Probably not. As suggested by the writer of the article, on the other hand, an acquisition of good table manners would be a very practical asset.

In many schools at present, home-making classes for boys include such subjects as food selection from menu or cafeteria counter; selection of men's clothing, including fabric and color; family finance; home and community relationships; and even child development. Such courses should be of pronounced value in preparing the "other" partner to fill his rightful place in home life.

MARCIA E. TURNER,
Associate Professor, Home Economics Education.
Ames, Iowa.

Portraits on Postage Stamps

In the "Editorial Notes" columns of Aug. 3 the suggestion was made that our famous aviators who have been breaking records recently might be postally honored if the designers ran out of other ideas for their portrait gallery. This betrays ignorance of the workings of our Post Office Department, which never puts the portrait of a living person on a stamp, and which has only once, in the Lindbergh Air Mail stamp, so far acceded to public demand as to mention a living person on one.

Philatelically yours, — DAVID H. SCULL.
Wheeling, W. Va.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Rays of Sunshine

It is the well considered belief of the Manufacturers' Record that dour predictions for a superlatively distressful winter are to be taken with at least one grain of salt. Hardship will be felt and comparison of the lean year with fat years of the past will be apt to emphasize the situation. But indications are far from few that confidence for the future is justified, and intangibles here and there may well inspire hope.

Cold statistics on which to base a spirit of comparative cheer may not be obtrusive at the moment. At the same time it well may be that economists and the people have overemphasized the importance of bare figures. Statistics and figures are not the basis of sound business. All business is founded on such intangibles as confidence and courage, and cheerfulness and good will. Evidence is not wanting that these factors in the American morale are rising steadily from submergence toward a higher level. . . .

Two backgrounds are presented for the picture to be painted next winter:

1—Absence of spectacular or conspicuous indications of improvement in business at the present; dolorous predictions by statistical addicts; depressing agitation by politicians; fear of loose legislation by Congress; unjustified emphasis on the influence of foreign economic conditions on the welfare of the United States; conspicuous displays of unfavorable features in the columns of the press; continued despondency in some minds, which has become almost a habit.

2—Scores of millions of men and women at steady work, at wages which amaze other lands; a bulwark of approximately $29,000,000,000 in savings between the average American family and destitution, or even want; ever-growing requirements and demands for clothing and a thousand everyday articles; hundreds of millions of dollars of construction under way and other hundreds of millions about ready for the start; depletions of inventories in every line, to inspire orders for all kinds of industry; disregard of politics and Congress by the people at large; the resilience and courage and optimism characteristic of the American people.

Information and observation impel us to accept the latter as the more appropriate setting for the winter picture.—*Manufacturers' Record.*